RULES FOR THE WORKING

OF THE

THAGI AND DAKAITI DEPARTMENT.



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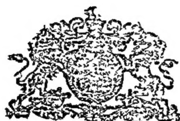
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CHAPTER I.

General Organization of the Department.

1. The operations of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department shall be limited to—

(1) Assisting Native States in suppressing dakaiti and poisoning for plunder

(2) Keeping up a careful record of all cases of dakaiti and poisoning for plunder, and of all persons concerned in such cases.

(3) Recording, tabulating, and utilizing the confessions of persons convicted of dakaiti and poisoning for plunder.

(4) Assisting Native States in carrying out measures for the registration and settlement of criminal tribes, and supervising such measures.

(5) Organizing and carrying out, in connection with the several Administrations of British India, measures for the recognition, control, extradition, and punishment of wandering criminals in Native States.

(6) Assisting the authorities of British districts and the Darbars of Native States in settling frontier difficulties in regard to criminals.

(7) Organizing, when required to do so by the Head of the Local Administration concerned, special measures for the suppression of dakaiti in any Native State within his political jurisdiction when the Darbar has been found incompetent to deal with this form of organized crime.

(8) Supervising, when required to do so by the Head of the Local Administration concerned, the Police arrangements of any minor Native States and Chiefships within his political jurisdiction which have been found unable to deal with crime in their territories.

2. The established right of jurisdiction hitherto exercised in the Native States having direct relations with the Government of India through Political Officers and the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in regard to the pursuit, arrest, trial and punishment of criminals who are or have been engaged in thagi, dakaiti or poisoning for plunder will be maintained.

3. As it is not intended in any way to relieve Darbars of the responsibility which now rests on them for managing their own police and judicial affairs, the Thagi and Dakaiti Department will ordinarily take cognizance only of interstatal cases. It may, however, at the request of the Head of the Local Administration concerned, assist any Native State or States within his political jurisdiction by taking up cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder which the ordinary Police Agency of the State has failed to detect, or in which there has been in the opinion of the Head of the Administration a serious failure of justice.

4. Without the sanction of the local Political officer no case of dakaiti or professional poisoning shall be taken up by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department if more than seven years have elapsed since the offence was committed.

5. The Assistant General Superintendents and all subordinates of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department are absolutely forbidden from taking cognizance of, or interfering in, matters relating to Native States which do not concern the Department.

6. The following officers are vested with authority in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and the powers, responsibilities, and duties of each officer will be found detailed in this Manual.—

(1) The Resident at Hyderabad and the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India.

(2) The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

(3) All Residents and Political Agents in Rajputana and Central India.

(4) The Assistant General Superintendents at the Head-Quarters of the Government of India, and at Hyderabad, Ajmere, and Indore.

7. In Hyderabad, Rajputana, and Central India there shall be such Departmental Agencies, and of such strength, as the Government of India may from time to time determine.

8. If the Head of any Local Administration finds it necessary to order operations on a large scale to be undertaken for the suppression of dakaiti in any Native State or States within his political jurisdiction, such establishment may be employed as he may deem necessary. The whole or any portion of the cost of such operations may, at the option of the Head of the Local Administration, be charged to the Native State or States concerned.

9. The duties of the Department for the control and settlement of Moghias and other Criminal Tribes having been assigned to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, the funds obtained from the Native States for Moghia operations shall, with the consent of the Darbars concerned, be added to the budget of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and shall be used in such manner as the Government of India may direct.

CHAPTER II.

General Supervision.

THE HEADS OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS.

10. The Heads of Local Administrations subordinate to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, that is to say, the Resident at Hyderabad and the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India, shall, subject to the provisions of Rules 18 to 32, exercise general control over the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the territories comprised in their respective political jurisdictions, and may for this purpose call for all necessary information from the officers working under their orders.

11. The Head of each Local Administration shall regulate the nature and the amount of the work to be done in each Agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department situated in the territories within his political jurisdiction.

12. All orders relating to the Department or its work issued by the Head of a Local Administration to Political Officers in charge of the Agencies of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, to Assistant General Superintendents, or to any subordinates working in the territories within his political jurisdiction, shall be carried out at once, and a copy of such orders shall be entered in the diary of the Departmental Agency

13 Copies of all circulars or letters, other than those of a routine character, issued by the General Superintendent under Rules 18 to 32 to Political Officers in charge of Departmental Agencies, and all inspection reports, shall be sent to the Head of the Local Administration concerned.

14. The Head of each Local Administration may forward to the Government of India, without reference to the General Superintendent, any representation or communication regarding the work of the Department which he may receive from any Political Officer in charge of a Departmental Agency situated within the political jurisdiction of such Local Administration.

15. The Head of each Local Administration may utilise the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the purpose of communicating with other Local Governments and Administrations or officers serving under them in regard to any subject connected with dakaiti, poisoning for plunder, or the recognition and extradition of wandering criminals, and for this purpose he may employ the Assistant General Superintendent as a Secretary for the Department in the same manner as the First or other Assistant is now employed.

16. The Head of the Local Administration concerned shall arrange for the assessment, collection, and credit to the Government of India in the Financial Department of all contributions due from each Native State within his political jurisdiction for carrying on the work of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, or for any special measures ~~which he may~~

17 (*a*) In any case in which the Head of a Local Administration may consider necessary the detention or imprisonment in any place in British India of any person tried within his political jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XIII of this Manual and sentenced to transportation or to imprisonment, he shall apply to the Local Government concerned for the necessary authority under section 19 of Act V of 1871 as amended by section 5 (1) of Act VII of 1894 for the detention or imprisonment of such person in such place.

... by him in all matters relating to the internal economy of the Department and to the discipline and management of the establishment

19. Any infringement of the rules or of the orders of the General Superintendent by officers employed in the work of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, if continued after attention has been called to them through the Head of the Local Administration concerned, shall be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

20 The General Superintendent shall exercise full control over all expenditure in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and shall submit annually to the Government of India in the Financial Department, a budget showing the funds necessary for the maintenance of the Department

21. All monthly and other bills relating to departmental expenditure of every description shall be submitted to the General Superintendent and audited by him or the Assistant General Superintendent at head-quarters.

22. The General Superintendent has authority to sanction any items of expenditure for which provision has been made in the annual budget.

23. The General Superintendent shall appoint all Clerks, Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Dafadars, and may dismiss, fine, or suspend any subordinate below the grade of Assistant General Superintendent for dishonesty, inefficiency, or misconduct of any kind.

24. All particulars regarding rewards, punishments, transfers, and leave of Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Dafadars, and results of annual inspections, shall be entered in a service register which shall be kept in the General Superintendent's office.

25. The General Superintendent shall receive, consider and decide on all applications and representations submitted by subordinates through Political Officers in charge of the Agencies of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

26 The General Superintendent shall receive, consider, and decide on all appeals submitted by subordinates from the orders of any Assistant General Superintendent

27. The General Superintendent has been vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class for the purpose of recording confessions and punishing convicts who are employed in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department as Confessing Prisoners or Approvers.

28. In any case in which an order of the Government of India or the concurrence of any other authority is required for the purpose of cancelling the remission of a sentence passed on any Confessing Prisoner or Approver, the General Superintendent shall, pending the receipt of such order or the communication of such concurrence, have power to remand to jail the Confessing Prisoner or Approver in question; provided that it shall be the duty of the General Superintendent to report any such case to the Government of India or the authority concerned with the least possible delay.

29. The General Superintendent shall inspect each Departmental Agency and Local Office at least once a year. He shall prepare a brief report giving the results of his inspection, making suggestions, and subject to the provisions of Rules 10, 11, and 18, issuing orders for the future conduct of the work of the Departmental Agency or Office. He shall also note on the work, character, and conduct of each subordinate, and shall then and there decide, in consultation with the Political Officer or Assistant General Superintendent concerned, whether the subordinate is entitled to receive any annual increment to his salary which may otherwise be due to him. A copy of this report shall invariably be sent through the Head of the Administration to the Political Officer and Assistant General Superintendent concerned

30. The General Superintendent shall submit to the Government of India annually, not later than the 1st of June, a detailed report on the administration of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the previous calendar year, giving statistics of crime, &c., in such form as may be approved by the Government of India. He shall also briefly note the dates on which he inspected the Departmental Agencies, and the general results of such inspections.

31. It shall be an important part of the duty of the General Superintendent to assist Local Governments and Native States when desired

in settling border disputes regarding criminals, also in arranging for the pursuit, capture, and extradition of criminals concerned in organised crime, and for the punishment of those who harbour and assist them.

32. The General Superintendent shall organise measures for recognizing wandering criminals, and for controlling their movements. He shall for this purpose maintain records at the Head Office, which shall be modelled on the records kept by Local Governments and Administrations in British India. The records obtained for Ajmere and Merwara shall be included in those of the Native States.

33. During the absence on tour of the General Superintendent, the Assistant General Superintendent at Head-Quarters may be placed in charge of the office to carry on the current duties.

CHAPTER III.

Residents and Political Agents in charge of Departmental Agencies.

34. Each Agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department shall be under the direct control of the Political Officer accredited to the Native State or States in which such Agency is situated; he shall observe the rules laid down in this Manual, endeavouring to the best of his ability to secure the efficient administration of the Agency and adequate supervision of the subordinate staff placed under his orders.

35. All orders issued by the Political Officer in charge of a Departmental Agency shall be carried out without question, and shall be entered in the diary of the Inspector attached to the Agency.

36. All applications and communications from any subordinate of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department serving in any Departmental Agency shall be submitted to the General Superintendent through the Political Officer in charge of such Agency, through whom also all orders and communications from the General Superintendent to any such subordinate shall invariably be forwarded.

37. The general lines on which the work of the Department shall be carried on in the Native State or States to which a Political Officer is accredited shall be settled, with the sanction of the Head of the Administration, by such Political Officer in consultation with the General Superintendent.

38. It shall be the duty of every Inspector attached to a Departmental Agency, in any case in which an order issued by the Political Officer in charge of such Agency seems to him not to be in accordance with the rules laid down in this Manual, to bring the fact to the notice of such Political Officer, who may, if he thinks fit, refer the matter to the General Superintendent.

39. The Political Officer in charge of a Departmental Agency shall in all routine matters correspond direct with the General Superintendent, and shall carry out such Departmental orders as may be received from him. If any diff[illegible] of opinion arises between the Political Officer and the G[illegible]perintendent, or if any order is received [illegible] in the opi[illegible] Political Officer should not be carried o[illegible]ter shall a[illegible]ward the correspondence, with his vie[illegible] lead of t[illegible] Administration, whose orders to him sha[illegible]ase be f[illegible]

40. The Political Officer in charge of a Departmental Agency is authorized to communicate direct with the Assistant General Superintendent concerned in all matters connected with the work or efficiency of the Department.

41. When an Assistant General Superintendent arrives for duty within any Native State to which a Political Officer is accredited, he shall place himself completely under the orders of such Political Officer in regard to all work to be done in the Departmental Agency; but no Assistant General Superintendent shall be detained for any length of time for work in any Departmental Agency, except with the consent of the General Superintendent previously obtained.

42. Every Political Officer in charge of a Departmental Agency shall endeavour to secure the prompt report by the Darbar of every case of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder which may occur in any State to which he is accredited, and he shall see that a careful and detailed record of every reported case is kept in Register No. 2. Should the information obtained through the Darbar be insufficient, or be believed by him to be inaccurate, the Political Officer may, if he thinks fit, depute one of his subordinates to enquire into the case, and to make a full record of it. In the record of a dakaiti shall be entered, if possible, the names and substance of the evidence of local witnesses, so that they may be hereafter summoned to give evidence at the trial of the criminal or criminals concerned in the dakaiti. If the dakaiti is the work of a well known gang, the names, residences, &c., of each member of the gang shall, if possible, be noted in the record, so as to enable the Thagi and Dakaiti Department to check any statements which may afterwards be made by Approvers.

43. If during his tour a Political Officer in charge of a Departmental Agency is informed of any case of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder which has been concealed or insufficiently reported by the Darbar of any State to which he is accredited, he shall ascertain the facts of the case in such manner as, having regard to the circumstances of the State in which the offence was committed, may be proper, and shall record such facts in Register No 2.

44 If in any case of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder a Darbar has neglected to take steps for the arrest and punishment of the offender or offenders within such time as the Political Officer may deem sufficient, or if, by reason of overlapping jurisdictions or other cause, the criminals have not been brought to justice, the case shall be noted as one calling for Departmental enquiry. The measures to be taken for dealing with all such cases shall be settled in consultation with the Assistant General Superintendent.

45. Every case which the Thagi and Dakaiti Department desires to prosecute shall be prepared by the Assistant General Superintendent or the subordinate staff of the Departmental Agency, and shall either be sent up for trial to the Court having jurisdiction in such case, or shall be struck off by order in writing of the Assistant General Superintendent. Any order to strike off a case passed by an Assistant Superintendent shall be liable to revision by the General Superintendent

46. The Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency concerned shall be informed of every case struck off under the preceding rule.

47 The duty of settling and controlling members of Criminal Tribes in every Native State shall rest with the Darbar as provided in Chapter XIV of this manual. The Political Officer accredited to such State shall, however, if he considers it necessary, advise and assist the State in order that the work may be properly carried out. He shall see that the subordinate staff observe carefully any rules which may hereafter be issued regarding the recognition, identification, and extradition of wandering criminals.

48 No officer or subordinate or command party belonging to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department shall on any pretext whatever leave the head-quarters of the Departmental Agency to which such officer, or subordinate or command party is attached, and proceed on duty in the interior of the Native State in which the Agency is situated, or of any other State, without the written orders of the Political Officer in charge if he is present. In the absence of the Political Officer the Assistant General Superintendent or the Inspector or Deputy Inspector in charge shall in an emergency act to the best of his judgment in this matter, and shall at once inform the Political Officer and the Darbar of the action taken by him.

49. All official correspondence relating to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department or its work shall, if the Political Officer sees no objection, be sent into the Departmental Agency, and the Inspector or Deputy Inspector attached to the Agency shall be encouraged to note on it before orders are passed.

50. The Political Officer concerned shall check all the accounts and bills of the Departmental Agency. All such accounts and bills shall be paid in the same manner as the bills of the Political Agency, and they shall be forwarded for audit to the Office of the General Superintendent.

51. The Political Officer shall, at the close of every year, submit through the Head of the Local Administration a brief report of the working of the Department in the State or States to which he is ac-

credited. This report shall contain the following particulars:—

(1) Number and description of the cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder recorded from information received through the Darbar.

(2) Number and description of the cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder brought to notice by the subordinates of the Departmental Agency, or which have been enquired into by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

(3) Number of dakaits or poisoners convicted by the Darbar, specifying the cases in which conviction was obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

(4) Number of persons charged with dakaiti or poisoning for plunder, acquitted by the Darbar, the Political Officer, or the Head of the Administration, respectively.

(5) The work done in settling Criminal Tribes, and the results of personal enquiries into the subject made by the Political Officer in the course of his tour.

(6) The progress of the measures adopted for the recognition of criminals.

(7) The number of wandering criminals arrested, identified, and extradited.

(8) The work and character of each subordinate of the Department, with an opinion as to whether such subordinate is entitled to any yearly increment that may otherwise be due to him.

(9) Frontier difficulties in regard to crime which may have arisen with neighbouring Native States or British districts.

(10) Suggestions for improving the working of the Department.

52. Every Political Officer in charge of a Departmental Agency shall have power to suspend any subordinate officer serving under him, and shall without delay report for the orders of the General Superintendent every case in which an officer is suspended.

CHAPTER IV.

Assistant General Superintendents.

53. The Assistant General Superintendents shall ordinarily be Police officers seconded from the Police Department of some Local Government or Administration.

54. Every Assistant General Superintendent shall be vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class for the purpose of recording confessions and of punishing any convict who is employed in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department as a Confessing Prisoner or Approver; provided that for the latter of these purposes he shall only exercise such powers, with the previous sanction of the Political Officer accredited to the State within which the offence with which such Confessing Prisoner or Approver is charged is believed to have been committed.

55 Every officer appointed an Assistant General Superintendent shall be considered to be on probation for two years. At the end of that time, the General Superintendent shall report to the Government of India in the Foreign Department whether in his opinion the officer should or should not be confirmed in his appointment. An officer appointed to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department shall have his name retained on the list of the Police Department to which he belongs in order that it may be left open to him to revert to his original service. He shall, while holding the appointment of Assistant General Superintendent, rank as a Political Assistant on the graded list

56. It is essential in the interests of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department that all Assistant General Superintendents should be employed solely on duties connected with the Department. No Assistant General Superintendent shall be available for any other special work unless the consent of the General Superintendent to the arrangement has been previously obtained.

57. Every Assistant General Superintendent shall be entirely under the orders and at the disposal of the General Superintendent, with whom he shall correspond direct on all matters connected with the Thagi and Dakaiti Department When at the head-quarters of the Local Administration within the political jurisdiction of which he is posted, each Assistant General Superintendent shall report himself to the Head of such Administration, and shall carry out any orders that he may receive. In like manner, every Assistant General Superintendent shall, on arrival in a Native State, place himself for duty under the

Political Officer accredited to that State, and shall carry out any instructions and orders that he may receive from such Political Officer.

58. Every Assistant General Superintendent shall keep the Head of the Local Administration and the Political Officers concerned fully informed in regard to all important matters connected with the Department. He shall further, when asked for advice or assistance in regard to Departmental work, render such advice or assistance to the best of his ability.

59 On arrival at any Departmental Agency, every Assistant General Superintendent shall, under the orders of the Political Officer concerned, assume subordinate charge of such Agency from the Inspector or Deputy Inspector, and shall require all subordinates to obey his orders. He shall minutely inspect the working of the Departmental Agency in every detail, and shall submit to the Political Officer a report on its working, together with any suggestions which he may have to make for its improved working This report shall be forwarded by the Political Officer to the General Superintendent for perusal and return, and shall on return be filed for reference in the Departmental Agency.

60. It shall be the duty of every Assistant Superintendent, with the previous consent of the Darbars or the British authorities concerned, to visit as often as possible every jail in the Native States under the Local Administration within the territories under the political control of which he is posted, and every British jail in districts bordering on such Native States. He shall in these jails personally interview every prisoner convicted of dakaiti or professional poisoning who has not previously been interviewed by him or by one of his predecessors in office, with the view of giving such prisoner an opportunity of offering his services as a Confessing Prisoner with reference to dakaiti or poisoning for plunder committed in Native States.

61. The recording of all confessions in full detail in English and in his own hand shall be one of the most important duties of every Assistant General Superintendent. Before recording a confession, he shall, if possible, obtain copies of the records of all the dakaitis in which the Confessing Prisoner says that he was concerned, but he shall avoid using such records for the purpose of asking leading questions. By showing the prisoner that he is familiar with the details of these cases, he will be able both to obtain a more complete confession than would otherwise be possible, and to frustrate any attempt at fraud or false accusation of innocent persons. In recording confessions the Assistant General Superintendent shall,

as far as possible, be guided by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure dealing with the examination of an accused person.

62 Printed copies of all confessions made under the preceding rule shall be furnished to all the neighbouring Agencies of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and shall be there carefully examined to see whether any use can be made of them (*vide* Register No. 5).

63. After a confession has been recorded, the Departmental statements required in Forms A and B shall be prepared, and the Assistant General Superintendent shall, without making any promise of a pardon, report to the General Superintendent whether in his opinion the prisoner who has confessed is likely to be useful as an Approver.

64. If, on perusal of the Departmental statements and the report mentioned in the preceding rule, the General Superintendent, is satisfied that the prisoner who has confessed is likely to make a useful Approver, he shall apply to the Government of India or Local Government or Darbar concerned through the Head of the Local Administration for the suspension of the prisoner's sentence and for his transfer to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department—

(1) When the prisoner, not being a person undergoing a sentence passed by the Resident or the Court of Commissioners at Hyderabad, is confined in a British jail or, in Rajputana or Central India, in the jail of a Native State not situated in the territories within the political jurisdiction of the Local Administration in which it is intended to employ him;

(2) When the prisoner is confined in the jail of a Native State situated in the territories within the political jurisdiction of the Local Administration in which it is intended to employ him;

(3) When the prisoner is confined in any British jail in execution of a warrant issued by the Resident at Hyderabad after sentence by the Court of Commissioners, the General Superintendent shall ascertain whether the Resident has any objection to the remission of the prisoner's sentence, and, if no such objection exists, remit the sentence accordingly.

65. Every remission of a sentence made under the preceding rule shall be made subject to the conditions for the remission of sentences prescribed from time to time by the Government of India, and, on breach of the said conditions, every such remission may be cancelled by the authority by which it was made.

66. Every Assistant General Superintendent shall prepare and submit to the General Superintendent a list of all persons implicated as dakaits or poisoners for plunder by a prisoner who has confessed to such Assistant General Superintendent. From these lists printed lists will be prepared for circulation to all Departmental Agencies (*vide* Register No 14). The practice of giving general numbers having been abolished, it will be necessary to obtain an order from the Political Officer concerned for the arrest of any person mentioned in these printed lists.

67. The Assistant General Superintendent concerned shall assist the Departmental Agencies in preparing cases for prosecution, and may, when he considers it necessary, appear in Court to prosecute on behalf of the Government.

68. On a conviction being obtained, if the prisoner is willing to confess, the Assistant General Superintendent shall decide whether such confession is likely to be useful to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and shall in that case record the confession and follow the procedure prescribed in Rules 61 and 63.

69. Every Assistant General Superintendent, when on tour, shall avail himself of every opportunity of testing the accuracy of the record maintained for the identification of criminals; he shall also, if the Political Officer informs him that there is no objection on the part of the Darbar concerned, endeavour to the best of his ability to test the accuracy of the records compiled by the Departmental Agency in dakaiti and poisoning cases.

70. Every Assistant General Superintendent shall enquire into all complaints made to him by members of Criminal Tribes who have been settled, and shall report the facts for the information and orders of the Political Officer concerned.

71. Every Assistant General Superintendent shall examine and, if necessary, report on the working of the measures for the prompt identification, extradition, and punishment of wandering criminals in the Native States within the political jurisdiction of the Local Administration to which he is posted

72. It shall be the duty of the Assistant General Superintendent concerned to see that Register No. 5 is carefully kept in every Departmental Agency, and that the names of the receivers of property taken in dakaiti, of harbourers and of persons who are known to have given arms, ammunition, &c, to dakaits have been noted, together with any action that may have been taken in regard to them. A copy of the names and addresses entered in this register shall from

time to time be sent to the Darbars or District Officers concerned, with such advice and suggestions as the Political Officer may think it necessary to offer to them.

73. When special operations for the suppression of dakaiti are organized on a large scale, the Assistant General Superintendent shall be placed in charge of the operations under the orders of the Head of the Administration and the Political Officer concerned.

74. Every Assistant General Superintendent shall be responsible to the General Superintendent for seeing that all standing orders regarding the uniforms, arms, equipment, and military training of the subordinates of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department under his control are carefully carried out, and that all the educated subordinates of the Department learn to read and write Urdu in the Roman character.

75. Every Assistant General Superintendent shall be competent to appoint all subordinates within his own jurisdiction below the grade of Dafadar, and to suspend, fine, or remove any subordinates below that grade for misconduct or inefficiency.

76 Assistant General Superintendents shall be authorized to communicate direct with the General Superintendent in regard to the conduct, qualifications, and work of Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Dafadars of the Department, and to make suggestions for the better administration of the Department. They shall have the power, pending the receipt of orders from the General Superintendent, to suspend Inspectors and officers of lower grade subordinate to them for serious offences. Every Assistant Superintendent shall communicate direct with any other Assistant General Superintendent in regard to the work of the Department (*vide* also Rule 15)

77. It shall be the duty of every Assistant General Superintendent to see that all Deputy Inspectors, Dafadars, and Najibs subordinate to him have furnished the security of half a year's pay required under the rules and have executed a bond in the form prescribed in Appendix D.

78. Every Assistant General Superintendent shall submit to the General Superintendent on the 1st of April of each year a report of the working of the Department within his jurisdiction during the preceding twelve months. This report shall be forwarded through the Head of the Administration, who will, if he considers it necessary, record his comments on it

79. The Annual Report of the Assistant General Superintendent shall contain his opinion on the work and qualifications of every subordinate above the grade of Najib.

CHAPTER V.

Inspectors.

80. Inspectors shall be appointed by the General Superintendent and shall ordinarily be selected from officers serving in the grade of Deputy Inspector, but it shall be open to the General Superintendent for sufficient recorded reasons to appoint any other person to be an Inspector.

81. All Inspectors shall be enlisted under Act V of 1861, and shall, if in subordinate charge of Departmental Agencies, be provided with free quarters or house-rent, and shall receive salaries rising from a minimum to a maximum by five annual increments. Inspectorships in Rajputana and Central India shall for the present be graded as follows.—

1st grade—1 Inspector, Rs. 175 to 200 by increments of Rs. 5.
2nd grade—3 Inspectors, Rs. 150 to 175 by increments of Rs. 5.
3rd grade—4 Inspectors, Rs. 125 to 150 by increments of Rs. 5.
4th grade—6 Inspectors, Rs. 100 to 125 by increments of Rs. 5.

82. No fresh increment shall be drawn by any Inspector without the sanction of the General Superintendent, who will be guided in giving or refusing it by the result of his inspection and the reports of the Political Officer and the Assistant General Superintendent concerned regarding the efficiency of the Inspector in question.

83 The General Superintendent shall be the only authority competent to dismiss an Inspector or to reduce him in grade, but the Political Officer or Assistant General Superintendent under whom an Inspector is serving may for sufficient reasons suspend such Inspector pending the orders of the General Superintendent, to whom every case in which an Inspector is suspended shall forthwith be reported.

84. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall be under the direct control of the Political Officer in charge of such Agency, and shall carry out all orders which he may receive from him. He shall not leave his head-quarters without first receiving the orders of the Political Officer or the Assistant General Superintendent concerned, provided that one or other of these officers is present. In the absence of both of them he may act in case of an emergency on his own judgment in this matter.

85. When the Assistant General Superintendent is at the head-quarters of the Departmental Agency, the Inspector and his subordinates shall take their orders through him, and shall obey all instructions which he may give them.

86. The Inspector shall have general charge of the Office of the Departmental Agency, and shall note on all cases on which he is required to do so by the Political Officer. He shall keep in his own handwriting the cash-book, the pay list and acquittance roll, and the daily diary of the Departmental Agency. He shall have charge of the Permanent Advance, and shall be responsible for the correctness of the monthly accounts and travelling allowance bills submitted for the signature of the Political Officer. His initials on all accounts and bills shall be taken as showing that he personally accepts the responsibility for their correctness.

87. One of the principal duties of the Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall be to maintain in his own handwriting a carefully prepared confidential diary of each day's proceedings in such Agency. For this purpose he shall note the substance of all information received verbally or by letter at the Agency, the action taken in regard to that information, and the orders issued on it by the Political Officer. When, on being asked to do so, he offers any information or advice, a brief note of the information or advice given shall, together with the orders of his superior officer, appear in the diary. When he has to bring any information to the notice of the Political Officer, he shall enter it in the diary and place on record, in the proper column, the orders which he has received. The arrival of prisoners and informers and their disposal shall be carefully noted. When cases are under preparation or trial, he shall note daily the progress, if any, made in each case. The results of each trial and the disposal of the prisoners shall also be carefully recorded. The movements of all officials and subordinates shall be noted in the diary. A report made against a subordinate shall first be entered in the diary, and then submitted to the Political Officer for orders.

88. When the Inspector is absent from head-quarters on duty, the Deputy Inspector shall be placed in subordinate charge of the office, and shall undertake the duties of the Inspector as laid down in these rules. On the Inspector's return to head-quarters, he shall examine the work of the office, and shall certify to the correctness of the accounts by his initials in the cash-book. He shall, on taking charge of the diary, enter in it a copy of the diary kept by him while on tour.

89. The Inspector's diary shall be considered a secret register, to which no subordinate under the grade of Deputy Inspector shall have access. A copy of it made by the Inspector or Deputy Inspector

shall be submitted to the office of the General Superintendent at such intervals as may be ordered.

90. All communications to or from the subordinates of the Departmental Agency shall be submitted to the Political Officer for orders.

91. All Inspectors are positively prohibited from taking cognizance of or interfering in any matters in Native States which do not concern the work of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. All differences with Darbar officials or difficulties experienced by Inspectors in the performance of their duties shall be noted in their diaries for the orders of the Political Officer concerned.

92. It shall be an important part of the duty of every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency to maintain an accurate and full record of all cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder which occur in such Agency. Failure on the part of the Darbar officials to report these crimes fully and accurately will not absolve the Inspector from the personal responsibility which rests on him for seeing that every measure approved by the Political Officer in charge has been adopted to obtain full and accurate information in regard to these cases.

93. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall, when ordered to make an investigation, enter the details of each case in a separate book, which shall be called the Case-book (*vide* Rule 382)

94. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall be responsible for the proper preparation, under the guidance and orders of the Assistant General Superintendent, of each case from that Agency of which the Department undertakes the prosecution, and he shall appear in Court at the trial of such case and shall, unless the Assistant General Superintendent prosecute the case in person, perform the duties of the Prosecutor.

95. When a prisoner offers to confess, the Inspector in subordinate charge of the Agency concerned shall, immediately report the fact through the Political Officer, to the Assistant General Superintendent, with a brief note showing the cases to which the prisoner desires to confess and the probable value of the prisoner's services to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. The Inspector shall himself make no record of the confession, but shall take immediate steps to see that no collusion between the Confessing Prisoner and any of his confederates is possible.

96. In order to facilitate the work of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and to relieve Political Officers of clerical work, Inspectors

in subordinate charge of Agencies are authorized to communicate with one another in English or in Urdu written in the Roman character Every such communication shall be entered in the Register of letters received or in that of letters issued, as the case may be, and shall be shown to the Political Officer concerned at the first convenient opportunity.

97. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall, when necessary, attend with his diary to receive orders at the office or residence of the Political Officer in charge of such Agency.

98. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall, if desired, accompany the Political Officer in charge of the Agency on tour. He shall also, whether he accompany the Political Officer on tour or not, draw up for the information of the Political Officer a list showing—

(1) the places in which dakaitis and cases of poisoning for plunder have occurred;

(2) *the names and villages of Approvers and Confessing Prisoners* settled down within the State or States to which the Political Officer is accredited,

(3) the settlements of Criminal Tribes which are likely to be within easy distance of the line of march.

99. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency and the establishment under his orders shall, by direction of the Political Officer, attend and take part in any public receptions or ceremonies at which it is desired that the servants of the British Government shall be represented.*

100. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall be responsible for the discipline, smartness, and efficiency of the establishment under his orders. He shall also see that their proficiency in military training and in the use of arms of precision is maintained at a high standard, and that the men have opportunities for target practice once every year.

101. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall once a week hold an inspection parade of all the subordinates of the Agency, and shall see that they have their proper amount of kit, and that their uniforms, arms, and accoutrements are clean and properly kept. At these inspections he shall put the men through a few simple military exercises.

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* *Note.*—The Inspector shall be entitled to a seat in Darbar.

102. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall be responsible for the safe keeping, cleanliness, and good order of all stores, furniture, uniforms, arms, accoutrements, and ammunition belonging to the Agency, and for the preparation of the necessary indents for their renewal. On his removal or transfer he shall render an account of all articles made over to his successor, and a copy of this account shall be sent through the Political Officer to the Office of the General Superintendent, where it shall be checked with the list of the articles received by the Inspector on joining the Agency.

103. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall be responsible for the safe custody of all Approvers, Confessing Prisoners, or under-trial prisoners committed to his care, and for the maintenance of proper discipline among such Approvers and Confessing Prisoners.

104. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall make himself thoroughly acquainted with such rules as may be issued regulating the anthropometric system, and shall qualify himself to take measurements accurately, and to teach others to do the same.

105. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency, if required to do so, shall take over, under the orders of the Political Officer concerned, the supervision of the police arrangements of any minor Native States or Chiefships.

106. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall see that every member of the establishment under his orders has furnished the prescribed security bond, that the sanctioned monthly instalments are being deducted from the pay of those from whom they are due and that they are credited in the name of the Assistant General Superintendent in the Post Office Savings Bank.

107. Every Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall be responsible for the keeping up of a Service Book for each member of the establishment under his orders, and shall by his initials testify to the correctness of each entry made in such book.

108. No Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall engage in any occupation or trade outside the sphere of his official duties, and no such Inspector shall, either directly or indirectly, sell any articles, or derive any profit or advantage, either direct or indirect, from the sale of any articles to any member of the establishment under his orders.

109. No Inspector in subordinate charge of a Departmental Agency shall, under any circumstances whatever, punish any member of the establishment under his orders or any Approver or Confessing Prisoner, provided that in case of absolute necessity, which shall invariably be reported to the Political Officer concerned with the least possible delay, he may put a prisoner into irons.

110 Every Inspector shall be liable under the orders of the General Superintendent and in the interests of the public service to be transferred to any place in which his services may be required. Without the consent of the General Superintendent, no Inspector shall be permitted to resign the service of Government until he has given two months' notice of his intention to do so.

111. The Leave Rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations shall be applicable to all Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors. All grants of leave under these regulations must be sanctioned by the General Superintendent In case of necessity a maximum of 15 days' casual leave in the year may be granted by the Political Officer concerned to any Inspector or Deputy Inspector serving under his orders. Similarly, in cases of necessity any Assistant General Superintendent shall have power to grant casual leave not exceeding fifteen days in any one year to any Inspector and Deputy Inspector serving under his direct orders

112. Inspectors in subordinate charge of Departmental Agencies are entitled to the permanent travelling allowance authorized by Article 1150, Appendix 24, of the Civil Service Regulations, when working within their own jurisdictions, and to ordinary halting allowances, and mileage or railway fare when working outside their own jurisdictions. Permanent travelling allowance shall not be admissible to Inspectors who are not in subordinate charge of Agencies, if the nature of the duties assigned to them does not ordinarily require them to travel.

CHAPTER VI.

Deputy Inspectors.

113. Deputy Inspectors shall be appointed by the General Superintendent either by promotion from the grade of Dafadar or by direct admission into the service.

114. All Deputy Inspectors shall be enlisted under Act V of 1861, shall be provided with free quarters or house-rent, and shall receive salaries rising from a minimum to a maximum by five annual increments. The appointments for Rajputana and Central India are for the present graded as follows.—

1st grade—	4	Deputy Inspectors	on Rs.	60 to 70	by increments	of Rs. 2.
2nd „	8	ditto	on „	50 to 60	ditto	of Rs. 2.
3rd „	12	ditto	on „	40 to 50	ditto	of Rs. 2.

115. No fresh increment shall be drawn by any Deputy Inspector without the sanction of the General Superintendent, who will be guided in giving or refusing it by the result of his inspection and by the report of the Political Officer and Assistant General Superintendent concerned as to the efficiency of the Deputy Inspector in question.

116. Ordinarily no person, not being already in the service of the Government, shall be appointed a Deputy Inspector who—

(1) is over 25 years of age ;

(2) is under 5 feet 6 inches in height ;

(3) has not a thorough knowledge of English and of either Urdu or Hindi,

(4) does not possess the following certificates—

(*a*) a certificate that he is in good health and physically fit for the service of Government,

(*b*) a certificate that he has passed the First Arts Examination of some Indian University.*

Provided that the General Superintendent may for sufficient reasons appoint as a Deputy Inspector any person who in his opinion possesses special qualifications for the post, though he may not comply with one or more of the above conditions.

117. Every person appointed to be a Deputy Inspector shall furnish security to the amount of half his initial annual salary, and

* NOTE.—These certificates must respectively be signed by a Medical Officer in the service of Government not below the rank of Surgeon-Captain, and by the Registrar of the University in which the candidate has passed the First Arts Examination.

shall sign an agreement binding himself to serve in any Agency under the Department, and to give three months' notice of his intention to resign the service.

118. *Every Deputy Inspector shall be considered to be on probation* for the first six months of his service in that capacity. At the expiry of that term he shall be confirmed in his appointment if the Political Officer concerned and the Assistant General Superintendent certify that he is a competent officer, thoroughly qualified for his post, has undergone military training, and is able to drill the Najib Guard.

119. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Inspector to do such office work as may be assigned to him by the Political Officer, Assistant General Superintendent, or Inspector, to whom he is subordinate, and generally to assist his immediate superior, the Inspector, in carrying on the work of the Departmental Agency to which he may be attached. He shall be in immediate charge of the office of the Departmental Agency, and shall be responsible for seeing that all books, papers, and documents are kept properly arranged in their places. During the absence of the Inspector, he shall, under the orders of the Political Officer, perform the duties assigned by these rules to the Inspector.

120. Every Deputy Inspector when ordered to make an investigation, shall enter the details thereof in a separate Case-book (*vide* Rule 382).

121 It shall be the duty of every Deputy Inspector to bring to the notice of the Inspector to whom he is subordinate, or in the absence of the latter to that of the Political Officer or Assistant General Superintendent concerned every instance which may come to his notice of misconduct, neglect of duty, or infringement of the rules contained in the manual on the part of any Dafadar, Najib, Approver, or Confessing Prisoner.

122. No Deputy Inspector shall under any circumstances whatever punish any Dafadar, Najib, Approver, Confessing Prisoner, whether subordinate to him or not; provided that in case of absolute necessity, which shall invariably be reported at once to the Inspector, Assistant General Superintendent, or Political Officer concerned, he may put a prisoner into irons.

123. Every Deputy Inspector shall be entitled to draw the travelling allowance admissible to him under the Civil Service Regulations.

124. The leave rules applicable to Inspectors shall apply also to Deputy Inspectors.

CHAPTER VII.

Dafadars.

125. All appointments to the rank of Dafadar shall be made by the General Superintendent either by promotion from the grade of Najib or by direct admission into the service.

126. Dafadars shall be enlisted under Act V of 1861, shall be entitled to free quarters, and shall be paid salaries rising from a minimum to a maximum by five annual increments.

Dafadars in Rajputana and Central India shall for the present be graded as follows.—

1st grade—	2 Dafadars	on Rs. 25 to 30	by increments	of Re 1.
2nd „	4	ditto	Rs. 20 to 25	ditto	of Re. 1.
3rd „	8	ditto	Rs 15 to 20	ditto	of Re. 1.
4th „	10	ditto	Rs. 12 to 15	ditto	of 8 annas.

127. No fresh increment shall be drawn by any Dafadar without the sanction of the General Superintendent, who will be guided in giving or refusing it by the result of his inspection and the report of the Political Officer, if any, and the Assistant General Superintendent concerned as to the efficiency of the Dafadar in question.

128. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a Dafadar who—

(1) is over 25 years of age,

(2) is under 5 feet 6 inches in height,

(3) has not a good knowledge of one of the following languages —Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi, Mahrathi,

(4) does not possess a certificate signed by a Medical Officer of Government, not below the rank of Surgeon-Captain, that he is in good health, of robust constitution, and physically fit for the service of Government.

Exception.—A Najib shall be considered eligible for promotion to the rank of Dafadar provided that his pensionable service commenced before he was 25 years of age.

129. Every person appointed to be a Dafadar shall furnish security to the amount of half the initial annual salary of his appointment, and shall sign an agreement binding himself to serve in any Agency under the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and to give two months' notice of his intention to resign the service. If necessary, the Dafadar may be permitted to deposit the amount of his security by monthly deductions of eight annas from his salary.

130. Every Dafadar shall be considered to be on probation for the first six months after his appointment. On the expiry of that term he shall be confirmed in his appointment if the Political Officer and Assistant General Superintendent concerned certify that he can read and write Urdu or Hindi in the Roman character, that he is capable of drilling the Najib Guard, and that he is a competent officer thoroughly qualified for the rank of Dafadar.

131. Every Dafadar shall be responsible for the safe custody of all convicts, Confessing Prisoners, or Approvers made over to his charge When Najibs are on sentry duty, it shall be the duty of the Dafadar in charge of the guard to arrange for and superintend their reliefs, and to communicate to them, and see that they understand, their orders.

132. Each Dafadar shall be provided with an order book in which all important orders given to him shall be entered for his guidance and for record

133 When required to do so, every Dafadar shall assist in the office work of the Departmental Agency to which he belongs, and shall keep such registers and prepare such returns as the Political Officer and the Assistant General Superintendent concerned may direct.

134. When on escort duty, the Dafadar in charge of the escort shall be responsible that all rules for such duty are carefully carried out.

135 It shall be the duty of every Dafadar attached to a Departmental Agency to drill the Najib Guard three times a week and to see that the training of the men is maintained at a high standard.

136 Leave and travelling allowances shall be granted to Dafadars in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. In case of necessity casual leave to the extent of fifteen days in any one year may be granted to Dafadars by the Political Officer or Assistant General Superintendent concerned.

CHAPTER VIII.

Najibs.

137. Appointments to the rank of Najib in Rajputana, Central India, and Hyderabad shall be made by the respective Assistant General Superintendents. These officers shall also be empowered to make grade promotions among Najibs, and in case of misconduct or inefficiency to punish any Najib by fine not exceeding one month's pay, degradation, or dismissal. All appointments and dismissals as well as all alterations of rank among Najibs shall be reported to the General Superintendent.

138. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a Najib who—

(1) is under 18 or over 25 years of age,

(2) is under 5 feet 6 inches in height or 33 inches in chest-measurement,

(3) does not possess a certificate signed by a Medical Officer of Government, not below the rank of Surgeon-Captain, that he is in good health, of robust constitution and physically fit for the service of Government.

Preference will be given to candidates who can read and write Urdu or Hindi.

139. Every Najib shall be vaccinated on admission to the service of Government, whether he has been previously vaccinated or has had small-pox or not.

140. Every Najib shall be considered to be on probation for six months, at the end of which time his services shall be dispensed with, unless he can satisfy the Assistant General Superintendent concerned that he is thoroughly acquainted with his duties and is efficient in drill.

141. Najibs in Rajputana and Central India shall for the present be graded as follows.—1st grade, 15 on Rs. 9, 2nd grade, 20 on Rs. 8; and 3rd grade, 25 on Rs. 7 a month.

142. Every Najib shall be enlisted under the Police Act, V of 1861, and shall be liable to the provisions of section 29 of that Act.

143. Under each Assistant General Superintendent in charge of a local office, there shall be one 1st grade Najib, a retired soldier of the Army competent to instruct the Najibs in military exercises. The Assistant General Superintendent shall be at liberty to transfer this Instructor to any Departmental Agency in his charge where in his opinion the officers and Najibs are backward in drill.

144. Each Najib shall be furnished on appointment with a *Service Book* in which all changes of appointment, posting, or pay shall be recorded. This book shall be kept in the office of the Departmental Agency or office to which the Najib is for the time being attached, and it will be a record on which the grant of pension will depend. On the transfer of a Najib his service book shall be fully written up and made over to him for delivery to the officer in charge of the Departmental Agency to which he is transferred.

145. *An historical register of all Najibs* subordinate to him will be kept by each Assistant General Superintendent at his local office. In it shall be recorded against the name of each Najib full personal particulars and details of his appointment, promotion, leave, rewards, punishments, and receipt of uniform.

146 Sleeping and cooking accommodation on the Agency premises shall be provided for all Najibs attached to a Departmental Agency. Every Najib shall live in the quarters provided for him, and no Najib shall leave the Agency premises without the permission of the Inspector or, in his absence, of the Deputy Inspector in subordinate charge of such Agency.

147. Every Najib shall attend drill three times a week, and shall be instructed in military exercises and the use of arms of precision.

148 Every Najib shall be provided with uniform in accordance with the scale laid down in rule 162 The uniform which is supplied by Government is, subject to the provisions of rule 163, the property of the Department, and shall be given up by the Najib when he is discharged. See also rule 164

149 Every Najib shall at all times, subject only to the exception contained in rule 154, whilst on duty be properly and cleanly dressed in his uniform, and shall wear his belt. When off duty, he shall wear either complete uniform or complete private dress. Any mixture of the two is absolutely forbidden.

150. To facilitate the transfer of the Najib Guard, every Najib shall be provided at the expense of Government with a cot and a uniform pattern of box for the safe custody of his own property and that of the Government entrusted to him.

151. Every Najib shall furnish security to the amount of half his initial annual pay. If necessary, he shall be allowed to deposit the amount of his security by monthly deductions of four annas from his salary. If a Najib is obliged to avail himself of sick leave, he shall be allowed to take with him half the amount standing to his credit as security. In like manner, if the Assistant General Superintendent is satisfied that a Najib is in urgent need of funds for a special purpose,

he may allow him to withdraw such amount from his security, provided that the sum then withdrawn does not exceed half the amount to the credit of the Najib.

152. If there is accommodation for them, the families of Najibs may be allowed to live with them on the premises of the Departmental Agency, but no Najib shall on any pretext whatever be allowed to take any member of his family or other person with him when detailed for duty away from head-quarters.

153. Leave and travelling allowances shall be granted to Najibs in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. In case of necessity casual leave to the extent of fifteen days in any one year may be granted to any Najib by the Political Officer or Assistant Superintendent under whose orders he is serving.

B.—Summer uniform.

(1) *Blouse.*—Khaki drill, similar in all respects to winter blouse.

(2) *Knickerbockers,*
(3) *Pattis,*
(4) *Shoes,*
(5) *Head-dress,*
} As in winter uniform.

160. Dafadars shall wear as a distinctive mark chevrons of red cloth on the upper arm of the right sleeve, according to grade, thus—

4 for 1st grade Dafadars.
3 „ 2nd „ „
2 „ 3rd „ „
1 „ 4th „ „

161. Brass buttons of uniform pattern for all grades will be supplied on payment to Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors and free of charge to Dafadars and Najibs. These buttons shall be one inch in diameter and shall be stamped with a crown and V. R. I. monogram.

162. Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors shall provide their own uniform clothing at their own expense. Uniform clothing shall be provided for Dafadars and Najibs at the expense of Government on the following scale.—

Annually.

(1) Two suits of khaki uniform.
(2) One complete head-dress.
(3) Two pairs of shoes.
(4) *One pair of blue cloth pattis*
(5) One set of chevrons (for Dafadars only).

Once in two years.

One warm tunic.

Once in three years.

One great-coat.
One cape for the rainy season.

163. When new clothing has been issued, any unserviceable articles of clothing may, at the discretion of the Assistant General Superintendent concerned, be made over free of cost to the Dafadar or Najib who has worn them.

164. Every Dafadar or Najib proceeding on privilege leave or furlough shall leave his arms, accoutrements, and uniform at the Departmental Agency or the station to which he may be attached, and the Inspector and Deputy Inspector at such Agency or station shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the articles in question till the return from leave of the Dafadar or Najib.

165. Arms and accoutrements shall be supplied to officers and subordinates of the Department at the expense of the Government on the following scale :—

(1) To each Inspector and Deputy Inspector—
(*a*) A sword.
(*b*) A revolver.
(*c*) A snider carbine complete with bayonet, belt with bayonet scabbard and frog, ammunition pouch, cleaning rod, jag, sight protector, snap cap, and sling.

(2) To each Dafadar and Najib—
A snider carbine complete with bayonet, belt with bayonet scabbard and frog, ammunition pouch, cleaning rod, jag, sight-protector, snap cap, and sling. The bayonet supplied to a Dafadar shall be a sword bayonet.

Leather accoutrements may, if necessary, be renewed at the expense of Government every ten years.

166. Ammunition shall be served out at the discretion of the Assistant General Superintendent to the following extent annually.—

(1) To each Inspector and Deputy Inspector—
Revolver ammunition, 100 rounds.
Rifle ammunition, 100 rounds ball cartridges.
Rifle ammunition, 20 rounds blank cartridges.

(2) To each Dafadar and Najib—
Rifle ammunition, 100 rounds ball cartridges.
" " 20 " blank cartridges.
" " 25 " buckshot cartridges.

167. It shall be the duty of every Inspector, Deputy Inspector, and Dafadar to make himself as expert as possible in the use of the weapons with which he is armed, and it shall be the duty of the Assistant General Superintendent concerned to see that the Officers and Dafadars subordinate to him attain a satisfactory degree of proficiency in this respect and fully qualify themselves for the duty of instructing and training Najibs.

168. Special attention shall be paid to the following military exercises :—

In the case of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors —Riding, sword exercise, target practice with revolver and rifle, drill to an extent sufficient to qualify the Inspector or Deputy Inspector to instruct his subordinates

In the case of Dafadars and Najibs.—The new physical exercise manual exercise, squad drill, bayonet exercise, firing exercise

CHAPTER X.

Approvers and Confessing Prisoners.

173. When the services of a prisoner who has volunteered a confession have been accepted, and the Government or other authority concerned has sanctioned the grant to him of a conditional pardon, he shall be admitted as a Confessing Prisoner, and shall receive diet allowance at the rate of two annas a day.

174. As soon as a prisoner has been brought on the roll of Confessing Prisoners, he shall be required to furnish adequate security to the amount of at least Rs. 250 for good behaviour and reappearance when called upon. Such security may either be deposited in cash, or may be furnished by one or more trustworthy sureties. In the event of any surety desiring to be relieved of his suretyship, the Confessing Prisoner shall at once be called upon to appear before the Assistant General Superintendent or Political Officer concerned, and to find another sufficient surety, and, if he fails to do so, may be remanded to jail, pending the orders of the General Superintendent, to whom the case shall be reported without delay.

175. Until a Confessing Prisoner has furnished the required security, his irons shall not be removed, save under the provisions of rules 205 and 257, and he shall be required to spend the night in the guard-house and not in the quarters allotted to Approvers.

176. On receipt of the report mentioned in rule 174 the General Superintendent may, if he considers that sufficient reasons exist for so doing, reduce the amount of the security which the Confessing Prisoner is required to furnish, or may take the necessary steps to move the authority by which the Confessing Prisoner's conditional pardon has been granted to cancel such pardon, or, if the Confessing Prisoner has been conditionally pardoned by the General Superintendent, with the consent of the Resident at Hyderabad, the General Superintendent may, also with the consent of the Resident himself cancel such pardon.

177. A Confessing Prisoner may, with the previous sanction, in writing, of the General Superintendent, be brought on the roll of Approvers, if—

(1) his conduct has been exceptionally good for the last two years;

(2) he has furnished the required security;

(3) he has been instrumental in the arrest of at least half of the number of his accomplices in crime as recorded in his confession;

(4) his confession has been substantiated in the evidence given by him at the trial of his accomplices; and

(5) the *dakaitis* to which he has confessed have been satisfactorily authenticated.

178 The provisions of rules 174 and 175 above, regarding the security and sureties of Confessing Prisoners, shall apply also to the security and sureties of Approvers.

179. The minimum pay of an Approver shall be Rs. 4 per *mensem*, but a higher rate may be granted to him on the special recommendation of an Assistant General Superintendent, as a reward for good work.

180. An Approver or Confessing Prisoner is liable to be transferred at the expense of the Government from one Departmental Agency to another, or to any station where his services may be required either *permanently or temporarily*.

181. Every Approver and Confessing Prisoner shall on the 31st January and the 30th June of each year receive Rs. 2 as clothing allowance for the previous six months.

182. The entire pay and allowances of Approvers and Confessing Prisoners shall be debited to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

183 All Approvers shall live peaceably and quietly in the quarters allotted to them.

184. Quarters shall be allotted to all Approvers and Confessing Prisoners, and their wives and families may be permitted to live with them in such quarters.

185. Ordinarily the wives and families of Approvers or Confessing Prisoners shall not remain absent from the lines for more than 12 hours at a time.

186. When Approvers and Confessing Prisoners are sent to obtain information regarding the whereabouts of proclaimed criminals, the period for which they are allowed to remain absent from head-quarters shall be limited by an order in writing of the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency.

187. The Political Officer or Assistant General Superintendent concerned may allow the wives or other members of the families of Approvers or Confessing Prisoners living on the premises of a Departmental Agency to earn their livelihood in any honest and suitable

manner. A small piece of land near the Agency may, when obtainable, be set apart for cultivation by Approvers and their families.

188. Approvers and Confessing Prisoners shall be held responsible for the good behaviour of their wives and families.

189. No Approver or Confessing Prisoner shall be allowed to leave the lines or guard-house on any pretext whatever without the permission previously obtained of the Inspector or Deputy Inspector in charge, who shall make such arrangements as he may consider necessary to control such Approver or Confessing Prisoner, whether the latter has or has not furnished the required security.

190. Under no circumstances shall Approvers and Confessing Prisoners be allowed to wander about uncontrolled.

191 All Approvers, Confessing Prisoners, and Approver Najibs are required to attend roll-call, which shall be held twice or oftener each day, as may be considered necessary, at such hours as may be ordered.

192 Approvers and Confessing Prisoners shall perform such work as the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency or the Assistant General Superintendent concerned may order.

193. Approvers and Confessing Prisoners shall not be allowed to take their wives and families with them on command duty, save in very exceptional cases, and with the special permission of the Assistant General Superintendent concerned.

194. Every Approver or Confessing Prisoner sent out on command duty shall receive half an anna a day as *batta* in addition to his pay or diet allowance.

195. Every Approver or Confessing Prisoner having any complaint or petition to make shall bring such complaint or petition to the notice of the Inspector or Deputy Inspector in subordinate charge of the Departmental Agency who shall at once report the matter to the Political Officer or the Assistant General Superintendent concerned, if either of these officers is present at the Agency.

196. No Approver or Confessing Prisoner shall be allowed to incur any debt, except in very special circumstances, such as a marriage, &c., in his family. For expenditure of this nature a small sum not exceeding Rs. 25 may be granted to an Approver or Confessing Prisoner as a loan out of the Permanent Advance by the Assistant General Superintendent. Proper steps must be taken to see that no loss is likely to fall on Government.

197. An Approver or Confessing Prisoner, when he has completed the work required of him, may, if he has earned the indulgence by good

CHAPTER XI.

Admittance of Convicts as Confessing Prisoners.

211. Whenever an Assistant General Superintendent has ascertained by the personal enquiry described in rule 60 or otherwise that a prisoner who is undergoing a sentence for dakaiti or poisoning for plunder in any jail situated within the charge of such Assistant General Superintendent or in any adjacent British district is likely to disclose his criminal career and to serve the Thagi and Dakaiti Department as an informer in regard to dakaiti or poisoning for plunder committed in any Native State or States, such Assistant General Superintendent shall without delay personally hold such enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the prisoner's services are likely to be of value to the Department.

212. If the Assistant General Superintendent is of opinion that the prisoner's services are not likely to be of value to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department he shall take no further action, but shall report the circumstances of the case to the General Superintendent.

213. If the Assistant General Superintendent is of opinion that the prisoner's services are likely to be of value to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department he shall immediately inform such prisoner that he has himself no authority to offer a pardon, that his power only extends to making a recommendation in the prisoner's favour, which may or may not be subsequently sanctioned by the Government of India or other authority concerned; and that, in the event of the pardon not being sanctioned, any confession which the prisoner may make will not be made use of either against him or other parties implicated by him.

214. If after receiving the caution described in the last preceding rule the prisoner is still willing to disclose his criminal career the Assistant General Superintendent, after taking all possible precautions to see that there has been no chance of collusion, that no attempt has been made to tutor the prisoner as to his statement, and that the prisoner has had no opportunity of communicating with any subordinate of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department or with any Approver or Confessing Prisoner, shall proceed at once to record the prisoner's preliminary confession in the manner laid down in these rules.

215. No prisoner shall for the purpose of having his confession recorded, be transferred from the jail in which he is confined.

216. Every Assistant General Superintendent recording a preliminary confession shall at the same time sign a memorandum showing in his own handwriting that the procedure prescribed in rules 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215 has been followed in every particular and such memorandum shall be annexed to the record of the prisoner's preliminary confession.

217. As the record of dakaiti entered in Register No. 13 becomes more full and perfect, it will be generally possible at the outset to test the value of the prisoner's preliminary confession and to check his statements. Until, however, the Register supplies this information, it will be necessary, with the permission of the Political Officer concerned, to depute the Deputy Inspector or a Dafadar to the scene of the alleged crime, in order to authenticate it, and to enquire whether there are any witnesses available on the spot who can testify in court to the facts of the case. Cases which cannot be authenticated without the help of the prisoner shall be taken up when he joins the Departmental Agency.

218. When the deputation of a Deputy Inspector or Dafadar is considered undesirable, the authentication, verification, and enquiry aforesaid may, with the permission of the Political Officer concerned, be conducted through the authorities of the Darbar within whose territories the crime is alleged to have been committed.

219 After the preliminary confession has been recorded and the required statements A and B as given in the appendix have been prepared in detail and efforts have been made in the manner prescribed in the rule 217 and 218 to authenticate the several dakaitis and crimes to which the prisoner has confessed, the Assistant General Superintendent shall obtain the express orders of the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency in regard to each case. He shall then enter in red ink below each case authenticated the full authentication particulars as ascertained from Register No. 13 or from local enquiry, and below each case which cannot be authenticated, or in which enquiry is pending, the word "unauthenticated" or "pending," as the case may be If at least one-third of the dakaitis and crimes to which the prisoner has confessed have been authenticated, he shall submit the case with his opinion regarding it to the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency, who after perusal shall forward it with his remarks to the General Superintendent.

220. All dakaitis and crimes marked "pending" under the preceding rule shall be subsequently authenticated if possible, and the authentication particulars ascertained shall be submitted at once

to the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency for transmission to the General Superintendent in the same manner as the original confession.

221. The record of the preliminary confession of a convict shall give as far as it is possible a precise and full account of his criminal career, his dakaitis and other crimes, his accomplices, the distribution of shares, and such other matters as may be necessary.

222. If on receipt of the preliminary confession and statements the General Superintendent considers that the convict should be enrolled as a Confessing Prisoner of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, he shall consult the local Political Officer or District Magistrate concerned, and, after considering any remarks which such Political Officer or District Magistrate may think fit to offer, may take the necessary steps for the suspension or remission of the whole or part of the prisoner's sentence and for the transfer of the prisoner to the Department and for his extradition if requisite. No Approver or Confessing Prisoner shall be entertained or transferred from the jail in which he is confined without the previous sanction of the General Superintendent, and, if the prisoner is confined in a Native State, without the authority of the Political Officer concerned.

223 When a prisoner's preliminary confession has been recorded, if the Assistant General Superintendent is still of opinion that the prisoner's services are likely to be useful to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, he shall at once request the Inspector-General of Jails or other local official not to allow the prisoner to be transferred from the jail in which he is confined to any other jail or to Port Blair until the orders of the local Government or other authority concerned have been received.

224. In the event of a prisoner's transfer to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department being sanctioned, the jail authorities shall be asked to send with him his warrant of commitment, his jail history ticket, and such property as he may have brought with him to prison.

225. On arrival of the prisoner at the Departmental or Agency station, at which it is intended to employ him, he shall be considered as a Confessing Prisoner and shall be treated as such.

226. The warrant of commitment, the jail history ticket of the prisoner and the terms of his conditional pardon shall be carefully preserved in the office of the Departmental Agency or of the Assistant General Superintendent, as the case may be. In case the prisoner is at any subsequent period remanded to jail, they, and a copy of the order sanctioning the remand, shall be sent with him to the jail in which he is ordered to complete the unexpired

portion of his original sentence. In case of the death of an Approver or Confessing Prisoner, the warrant shall be returned through the Superintendent of the jail named therein to the court which issued it.

227. On the arrival of a Confessing Prisoner at the Departmental Agency or station in which his services are to be utilized, a report shall be submitted by the Inspector to the Political Officer or Assistant General Superintendent in charge, giving the date of arrival and a brief sketch showing how it is proposed to employ the prisoner. This report shall be forwarded to the General Superintendent with any remarks that the Political Officer or Assistant General Superintendent may consider necessary.

228. The terms of conditional pardon and the rules with reference to Confessing Prisoners and Approvers shall be read over and explained by the Political Officer or Assistant General Superintendent to the Confessing Prisoner in a language understood by him and an agreement embodying the terms in question shall be signed or marked by him in acknowledgment of his acceptance thereof. The prisoner's signature shall be attested by the Political Officer, or Assistant General Superintendent.*

229. The Assistant General Superintendent shall then record the Confessing Prisoner's final confession in English with the least possible delay, and with the greatest care and method, after the manner prescribed in rule 61 of this Manual †

230. The heading of the record of the final confession shall contain particulars regarding the name, parentage, caste, age, and residence of the Confessing Prisoner, his number, if any, in Register No. 14, the offence of which he has been convicted, and the sentence passed upon him, and shall show the date or dates on which, and the place at which the confession was recorded

231. The record of the final confession, which shall be in the form of a narrative, shall begin with a full account of the Confessing Prisoner's history previous to his taking to a criminal career, his family circumstances, his relations, and the reasons which led him to take to

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It is necessary to record the confession in a connected narrative form and to avoid the cut-and-dried appearance presented by a bare enumeration of dakaitis. It is not advisable to ask the prisoner to name all his dakaitis straight off in the order of occurrence, especially when there are many It is much better to let him unfold his story gradually, giving something of his doings and mode of life between his dakaitis. Above all things, it is necessary, when the criminal career of the prisoner extends over a long period, to

crime, including any particulars which may tend to show him to be an hereditary, professional, or habitual dakait or poisoner for plunder, and shall contain a full statement, with dates of all cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder in which the Confessing Prisoner has been engaged, with a list of his accomplices in each, and of all harbourers or receivers of stolen property whom he may mention. It shall also contain full particulars regarding all police or village officials who were present when any of the dakaitis was committed.

232. Great care shall be taken, especially in the vernacular record of the final confession, to express the exact meaning of the Confessing Prisoner's statement, so as to leave no doubt regarding dates or names of persons or places, and such other matters of importance as may require explanation. The Assistant General Superintendent shall notice any discrepancy in the narrative of the convict, and shall record at the time any explanation of the same that may be elicited or be available.

233 The final confession of every Confessing Prisoner shall be carefully compared with the confessions of all of his accomplices who have already been entertained in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and any discrepancies which may demand notice shall be explained, if possible Great discretion must be exercised in obtaining these explanations, and leading questions must be avoided.

234. On the completion of the record of the confession regarding each case of dakaiti, the record shall be carefully read over and

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exercise patience, and to give him plenty of time to remember details which in the lapse of years may have been forgotten In this way it is expected that he will be more likely to enumerate his cases in the proper order of occurrence. Since the work of the Department will in future be limited to cases of less than seven years' standing, the dakaitis which were committed previous to this period should be simply enumerated, a separate list being made of the accomplices concerned in them. If this is done, it is hoped that in future it will be possible to obtain more details regarding recent crimes, and those concerned in them While it is necessary to avoid filling up the body of the confession with too many names of accomplices, which are more conveniently entered in the separate lists, it is advisable to give particulars in the statement in regard to the Confessing Prisoner's principal associates and his relations with them, in order to show whether he and they belonged to a regularly organized gang. In like manner, these particulars regarding his relations are necessary to show whether the family is one of hereditary or professional dakaits or poisoners The approximate English date of the dakaiti, the circumstances which led to the commission of each case, who gave the information, how the party of dakaits collected and proceeded to the spot, their mode of travelling, place of retreat after the dakaiti, and particulars regarding the division and disposal of booty, should be fully detailed It is of extreme importance to know who were the receivers and retainers of stolen property, and who were the aiders, abettors, and shelterers of the gang. It should also be stated how they obtained their weapons and ammunition. It might be useful to know if there were police or village officials in the neighbourhood at the time, how they behaved, and what action was taken by them.

explained to the Confessing Prisoner, who shall be asked to make any additions or corrections that may be necessary to bring the record into harmony with the facts, and to supplement or correct any portion of his account that may be imperfect or inaccurate.

235. When the whole record is made conformable to what the Confessing Prisoner declares is the truth, the recording officer shall add a certificate under his own hand that the final confession was personally taken down by him, and was read over to the person making it in a vernacular language which he understood and was declared by him to be correct. This certificate shall also contain a statement that, to the best of the recording officer's belief, previous to the recording of the Confessing Prisoner's final confession no chance of collusion or intercourse with any other person or persons was given to the Confessing Prisoner which could enable him to concoct his story with the help of such person or persons This certificate shall be entered at, or attached to, the foot of the final confession, and be duly dated and signed by the recording officer.

236. On the completion of the record of the final confession, a final list of dakaitis and accomplices mentioned by the Confessing Prisoner shall be prepared in the form given in Statements A and B of the Appendix.

237. The numbers of any accomplices of the Confessing Prisoner, whose names may be in Register No. 13, shall be entered in red ink against the names of such persons in Statement B.

238. Discrepancies in regard to the names, parentage, age, description, residence, caste, or other particulars respecting accomplices that may appear when two or more confessions are compared shall be briefly noticed in the columns for remarks of Statements A and B

239 As soon as possible after the completion of the record of the final confession, steps shall be taken to authenticate the statements made by the Confessing Prisoner regarding persons said either to be dead, or confined in jail, or to have been previously arrested, and acquitted or discharged In the case of persons said to be dead, particulars should be given showing the cause and approximate date of death In the case of persons said to have been convicted of offences, the offence or offences, and the particulars of the sentence or sentences, together with the date or dates and place or places of conviction, should be entered. In the case of persons said to have been acquitted or discharged, the circumstances under which the acquittal or discharge took place should be ascertained and noted This information is absolutely necessary for the purpose of checking the issue of orders for the apprehension of accomplices and of strengthening the case against such persons.

240. The confession and statements shall be checked, and printed lists of persons implicated as dakaits or poisoners for plunder, harbourers or receivers of stolen property shall be prepared, and shall subsequently be issued from the General Superintendent's office to all Assistant Superintendents and Political Officers in charge of Departmental Agencies concerned for record and necessary action.

CHAPTER XII.

Arrests.

241. When the Political Officer in charge of a Departmental Agency is satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to justify the arrest of any person on a charge of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder, or of abetment of these offences he shall take steps for the arrest of such person.

242. The practice of sending out Departmental arresting parties into Native States shall be discouraged, and for making arrests Political Officers shall utilize the Police of the several Darbars to the greatest possible extent. In the event of the Darbar of any State failing within a reasonable time to produce a person required, the Political Officer accredited to such State may, if he thinks fit, issue an order for the arrest of the person in question.

243. In cases of overlapping jurisdictions or for any other reason, the Political Officer may depute any subordinate from the Departmental Agency in his charge to accompany the Darbar Police and may require such subordinate to take with him the informer who is to be utilized in recognizing the criminal and making the arrest.

244. When the dakaits to be arrested are believed to be armed and numerous, the Political Officer concerned may, if he thinks fit, and there is no political objection, take steps to strengthen the Darbar Police with a detachment of sepoys from the nearest British cantonment. If the Political Officer or the Assistant General Superintendent does not accompany such an arresting party, the Inspector attached to the Departmental Agency shall be despatched in charge of it, and shall receive definite instructions as to the action which he is to take.

245. When for good and sufficient reasons it appears to the Political Officer concerned that an arrest or arrests should be made through the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, the rules regulating the conduct of arresting parties, as given below, shall be strictly observed.

246. An arresting party sent out from a Departmental Agency, shall be placed, whenever possible, in charge of an Inspector or Deputy Inspector, who before starting shall be furnished by the Political Officer in charge of such Agency with a written order showing the places to be visited, the distances to be travelled, and the persons to be arrested. If for any reason the Inspector or Deputy Inspector finds himself unable to carry out the precise instructions which have been given to him, or considers it necessary to take any action not authorized by his instructions, he shall furnish on his return a full expla-

nation of his conduct for the information of the Political Officer. No report of the despatch of arresting parties is required by the General Superintendent. When a subordinate of a grade lower than that of Deputy Inspector is placed in charge of an arresting party, the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency shall record in writing his reasons for such appointment.

247. Before leaving head-quarters, the officer in command of the party shall be supplied with a *parwana* authorizing the passage of himself and party through any Native State or States which he is under instructions to visit, and requiring all officials of such State or States to assist him.

248. When an arresting party is under orders to visit any Native State or States beyond the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency to which the party belongs, the Political Officer ordering the despatch of the party shall at once send to the Political Officer accredited to such Native State or States, a copy of the orders given to the officer in command of the party The Political Officer on receipt of the copy, shall, if necessary, inform any Darbars concerned of the orders issued, and obtain their help in forwarding the work of the arresting party.

249 An arresting party, in which one or more subordinates of the Department are employed, has full power to enter any Native State in hot pursuit of criminals; such a party also has power to enter any Native State in search of criminals, but in the latter case the senior officer of the Department who accompanies such party shall be held responsible for summoning the nearest local official of the State in which the search is to be made to accompany the party. The Departmental officer shall also be held responsible for any infringement of the orders regulating the conduct of arresting parties in Native States.

250. When an arrest has been made, the officer commanding the party shall adopt the following procedure —

(*a*) He shall cause the arrested person and his residence to be searched in the presence of the local officials or headmen of the village, and shall seize any property or deadly weapons for the possession of which a satisfactory explanation is not given

(*b*) He shall at once submit a report to the Political Officer by whom the party was despatched notifying the arrest and the circumstances under which it was made. If the arrest has been made beyond the limits of the State or States to which the Political Officer who despatched the party is

accredited, a copy of the above-mentioned report shall also be submitted to the Political Officer accredited to the State in which the arrest has been made.

(c) He shall make independent enquiries from the local officers and the people of the neighbourhood regarding the antecedents, character, and means of livelihood of the person arrested.

(d) He shall there and then explain to the person arrested the charge which is made against him and shall in the presence of witnesses take down any statement which such person may desire to make.

(e) He shall ask the person arrested to cite the names of any witnesses whom he may wish called for his defence or to testify to his character; and, when possible, the statements of such witnesses shall be recorded before the nearest competent local authority.

(f) The person arrested shall, if necessary, be detained in the custody of the arresting party or of the Native State in which the arrest took place for such period as may be required for the completion of the local enquiries, but, in the absence of a special order made under clause (g) of this rule by the Political Officer ordering the arrest, such period shall not exceed seven days, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the head-quarters of the Political Officer.

(g) Whenever it appears that such enquiries cannot be completed within the period of seven days fixed by the last preceding clause of this rule, the officer in charge of the arresting party shall forthwith transmit to the Political Officer under whose orders the arrest was made a full report of the circumstances of the case; and the Political Officer on receipt of such report may from time to time authorize the detention of the person arrested for a period not exceeding fifteen days till the necessary enquiries are completed

(h) On completion of the necessary enquiries, the person arrested, together with such property as may have been seized under clause (a) of this rule, shall be made over to the nearest local authority, with a written request that the prisoner and his property be transmitted to the headquarters of the Departmental Agency from which the arresting party was despatched. A receipt in detail must be taken from the receiving officer.

(*i*) Should the officer in charge of the arresting party for any reason be unable to make adequate arrangements for securing the safe custody of the person or persons arrested, he shall apply to the local officials on the spot for a sufficient temporary guard; but he must remember that, under all circumstances, he and his men will be held responsible for the safe custody of prisoners.

(*j*) The officer in charge of the arresting party *is strictly forbidden* to release any person arrested by him, except under the orders of the Assistant General Superintendent or of the Political Officer by whom the arrest was ordered.

(*k*) It is absolutely forbidden to hold out any inducement to a prisoner to confess or to use any means whatsoever for extorting a confession from any person.

(*l*) The officer in charge of the arresting party shall be held responsible for seeing that no communication or intercourse is permitted between Approvers and Confessing Prisoners and the person arrested.

251. The officer in command of an arresting party shall be held responsible for the discipline of the party under his orders, and his attention shall be particularly directed to the following points —

(*a*) No woman belonging to any member of the party shall under any pretext accompany it.

(*b*) The Approvers and Confessing Prisoners of the party shall not be permitted to communicate with their friends or relations except in the presence of the officer in command of the party.

(*c*) None of the men of the party shall be permitted to wander about.

(*d*) All supplies shall be paid for in full, proper receipts being taken from the vendors.

(*e*) No requisition shall be made for forced labour.

252. The officer in command of an arresting party shall keep a daily diary, in which shall be recorded a full and true account of his daily proceedings, and of all expenditure incurred each day. This diary shall, on the officer's return, be examined by the Political Officer who despatched the party, and shall be filed in the office of the Departmental Agency.

253. Whenever practicable, a brief daily report shall be sent by post or other means to the Departmental Agency, giving extracts from the diary, and indicating generally all action taken.

254. The officer in command of an arresting party on leaving the Departmental Agency from which the party is despatched shall be

provided with a small permanent advance, which shall be accounted for on his return. The travelling allowance and other bills relating to the arresting party shall be compiled under the supervision of the Inspector from the daily diary mentioned in rule 252, and the Inspector shall certify to the correctness of such bills, and shall be responsible for the accuracy of the calculations.

255. In writing his daily diary the officer in command of an arresting party shall be as concise as possible. The following are the principal points which shall be mentioned in the diary :—

(*a*) The names of the villages through which the party has passed or in which it has halted, and the distance travelled.

(*b*) Full accounts of all recent dakaitis which have been committed in the neighbourhood.

(*c*) The general state of crime, and, if gangs of dakaits are about, the names of the leaders and the members of such gangs, their haunts, and the methods usually adopted for disposing of stolen property.

(*d*) The names of persons arrested and the proceedings taken in regard to their arrests.

(*e*) Information regarding cases of poisoning for plunder which may come to the knowledge of the writer of the diary.*

(*f*) The authentication of cases of dakaiti not previously verified, together with a summary of the details of such cases as obtained from the village authorities and authenticated by their signatures.

(*g*) All assistance of whatever kind received from the local authorities.

(*h*) Any other points of importance which the writer may think worthy of record.

256. All action likely to give rise to friction with villagers or local officials must be carefully avoided.

257. When an arresting party is despatched one Najib shall accompany it for every Approver or Confessing Prisoner sent with it who has furnished the security required under rule 174, and two Najibs for every Approver or Confessing Prisoner sent with it who has not furnished such security. Under the orders of the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency or of the Assistant General Superintendent concerned, one or both fetters may be taken off Confessing Prisoners before the latter are despatched on arresting duty; and the

* *Note.*—All officers in command of arresting parties should be careful to enquire regarding the occurrence of cases of poisoning for plunder, especially in places where travellers halt.

officer in charge of the party may at any time remove one or both of the fetters, if they cause sores or wounds, noting in his diary the fact that he has done so

258. On the line of march the whole party shall keep together as much as possible, and shall not be allowed to straggle. Any Approver or Confessing Prisoner allowed to fall out shall be accompanied by a Najib.

259. If an arrest is likely to be about to be made, any Approvers and Confessing Prisoners of the party who are not actually employed in such arrest shall be left with the baggage, in charge of a senior Najib.

260. On arrival at the end of a march, the officer in charge of the party shall post a sentry or sentries over the camp. From half an hour before sunset no Approver or Confessing Prisoner shall be allowed to leave the camp without special permission. If village chaukidars are obtained, they shall be posted at some distance from the party to prevent surprise, and a Najib sentry shall be told off to keep them on the alert. Sentries shall be relieved in the presence of the officer in charge of the party or, under his orders, by the officer next to him in seniority. All Approvers and Confessing Prisoners and arms with the party shall be counted at each change of sentry

261. The rifles of an arresting party shall not be loaded unless the party is going into action, but a pouch containing five rounds of buckshot ammunition and five rounds of ball cartridge shall be carried by each Dafadar and Najib of the party.

262. If the party is likely to be engaged in actual combat, the officer commanding it will detail certain Najibs to guard the prisoners, while he makes the best possible arrangements for defending the party and resisting attack.

263. Prisoners shall be warned that, in case of any attempted outbreak or resistance to the guard, the sentries and guard are authorized to fire on any prisoner making the attempt.

264. Should it be necessary for any reason for the officer commanding the guard temporarily to absent himself, he shall hand over charge of the guard to the next senior officer or Najib.

265. When an Approver or Confessing Prisoner is detached for the purpose of making enquiries or recognizing arrested or suspicious persons, one or two Najibs, as required by rule 257, shall be detached to accompany him. Full instructions, which shall be entered in the daily diary of the officer commanding the party, shall be given to the Najib or Najibs regarding the route and action to be taken.

266. Should any Political Officer or Assistant General Superintendent be aware of the presence of professional dakaits or poisoners in any district of British territory in the vicinity of his own jurisdiction, he shall communicate with the chief Civil Officer of the district in question, and shall furnish him with the names and descriptive rolls of the required offenders, and with warrants for their arrest. This arrangement may enable the District Officer to arrest the required offenders through the local police and may thus obviate the necessity for despatching a party of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

267. Should, however, the District Officer consider the presence of a Departmental party necessary in order to co-operate with the local police, the officer in command of such party shall on receipt of orders to that effect, report himself to such District Officer, to whom he shall show the warrants authorizing the arrest of the offenders. He shall then proceed, in accordance with any instructions that he may receive from the District Officer, to trace out the required offenders, who shall, if possible, be arrested by the local police.

268. In the event of an arrest being made, the person or persons arrested shall be handed over to the nearest local authorities, and the circumstances of the case shall be reported both to the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency and to the District Officer concerned.

officer in charge of the party may at any time remove one or both of the fetters, if they cause sores or wounds, noting in his diary the fact that he has done so.

258. On the line of march the whole party shall keep together as much as possible, and shall not be allowed to straggle. Any Approver or Confessing Prisoner allowed to fall out shall be accompanied by a Najib.

259 If an arrest is likely to be about to be made, any Approvers and Confessing Prisoners of the party who are not actually employed in such arrest shall be left with the baggage, in charge of a senior Najib.

260 On arrival at the end of a march, the officer in charge of the party shall post a sentry or sentries over the camp. From half an hour before sunset no Approver or Confessing Prisoner shall be allowed to leave the camp without special permission. If village chaukidars are obtained, they shall be posted at some distance from the party to prevent surprise, and a Najib sentry shall be told off to keep them on the alert. Sentries shall be relieved in the presence of the officer in charge of the party or, under his orders, by the officer next to him in seniority. All Approvers and Confessing Prisoners and arms with the party shall be counted at each change of sentry

261. The rifles of an arresting party shall not be loaded unless the party is going into action, but a pouch containing five rounds of buckshot ammunition and five rounds of ball cartridge shall be carried by each Dafadar and Najib of the party.

262. If the party is likely to be engaged in actual combat, the officer commanding it will detail certain Najibs to guard the prisoners, while he makes the best possible arrangements for defending the party and resisting attack.

263. Prisoners shall be warned that, in case of any attempted outbreak or resistance to the guard, the sentries and guard are authorized to fire on any prisoner making the attempt.

264. Should it be necessary for any reason for the officer commanding the guard temporarily to absent himself, he shall hand over charge of the guard to the next senior officer or Najib.

265. When an Approver or Confessing Prisoner is detached for the purpose of making enquiries or recognizing arrested or suspicious persons, one or two Najibs, as required by rule 257, shall be detached to accompany him. Full instructions, which shall be entered in the daily diary of the officer commanding the party, shall be given to the Najib or Najibs regarding the route and action to be taken.

273. If the prisoner has to be identified by Departmental witnesses the Political Officer shall endeavour to arrange for his complete segregation from those witnesses, and shall take an early opportunity of having him confronted with them. The identification shall take place at the jail in the presence of the Assistant General Superintendent or the Inspector, the prisoner being paraded in company with twenty other prisoners similarly dressed, who are unknown to the witnesses.

274. The officer before whom the prisoner is identified at the jail shall make a note of the circumstances under which the identification took place, and of the witnesses who identified or failed to identify the prisoner. If necessary, the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency, if he is the officer who will eventually try the prisoner, may conduct the identification himself as part of the trial.

275. The witnesses who have identified or failed to identify the prisoner shall be kept apart from the other witnesses until such time as they have in turn been confronted with and have made their statements regarding him.

276. The witnesses shall receive no aid whatever in recognizing a prisoner.

277. The prisoner shall not be confined in the same place as Approvers or *Confessing Prisoners*. In case any prisoner wishes to confess, he shall be kept apart until his confession has been recorded by the Political Officer or the Assistant General Superintendent concerned.

278. Should a prisoner on arrival at the Departmental Agency wish to confess, no Approver or Confessing Prisoner shall be permitted to have any access to him until a short and concise statement of the disclosures which he is prepared to make has been compiled by the Assistant General Superintendent or the Political Officer concerned, who shall be guided in compiling such statement by the provisions of sections 164 and 364 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

279. The Assistant General Superintendent concerned or, in his absence, the Inspector in subordinate charge of the Departmental Agency shall be responsible for seeing that every case which is to be prosecuted before the Sessions Court has been carefully prepared in accordance with custom.

280. All Departmental cases shall be tried before such Courts and in such manner as the Government of India may direct.

281. In every case tried under this chapter, an Assistant General Superintendent, Inspector or Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department shall appear as prosecutor, and shall be responsible for the proper conduct of the case.

282. An appeal shall lie in every case to the Head of the Administration, provided that it is presented within the period prescribed for the presentation of appeals made under the Code of Criminal Procedure to a High Court under the Indian Limitation Act, XV of 1877. Provided also that appeals instituted by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department against judgments of acquittal shall be presented within a period of two months from the date on which the judgment appealed against was delivered; but the Head of the Administration may receive and give effect to such an appeal presented after the said period of two months has expired if presented within the time prescribed by the said Indian Limitation Act, and if the delay is satisfactorily accounted for.

283 If a conviction has been obtained, the prisoner shall be remanded to jail, there to await the result of appeal, if any appeal be preferred, to the Head of the Administration.

284. In case of acquittal either by the Court of original jurisdiction or by the Head of the Administration the prisoner shall at once be set at liberty

285. If the sentence is upheld on appeal, or if no appeal be preferred within the period of limitation prescribed by rule 281 action shall forthwith be taken under Chapter XI of this Manual by all officers concerned.

CHAPTER XIV.

Settlement of Criminal Tribes.

286. The following rules have been issued for the guidance of the Native States in Rajputana and Central India in connection with the control and reclamation of Criminal Tribes.

287. Each Darbar shall issue an order enumerating the tribes and castes the members of which are to be brought under control, and specifying, when possible, the parts of the country and the towns and villages in which settlements are to be established. The tribes and castes so enumerated are in these rules termed Criminal Tribes.

288 A Darbar official called a Motamid shall be appointed in each State to keep a register of all members of Criminal Tribes, and to superintend the working of these rules.

289 All members of Criminal Tribes shall be deprived of arms and means of locomotion, such as horses, ponies, and camels.

290. All arms, horses, ponies, and camels confiscated under the last preceding rule shall be sold and the proceeds of the sale shall be devoted to the purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements for the use of the former owners of the property confiscated.

291. Notices shall be issued throughout the State concerned forbidding any person to supply arms, horses, ponies, or camels to any member of a Criminal Tribe.

292. No member of a Criminal Tribe shall leave his village without a printed pass in the form given in Appendix E to these rules issued by the authority specified in the next rule Not more than two members of such a tribe in one village shall receive passes at one time, except for marriages or funerals, when the number shall not exceed five.

293. Passes for a period not exceeding three days may be issued by the Headman of the village in which the person named in it resides; for a period exceeding three days, and not exceeding ten days, by the nearest Thanadar or the Motamid, for a period exceeding ten days, only by the Head official of the district.

294 The pass shall show the number of days' leave granted, and the place or places which the person named in it intends to visit. It shall be countersigned by the Thanadar or Headman of each place visited, and on the return of the member of the Criminal Tribe shall be given back to the issuing officer who shall keep all passes returned to him until they have been examined by some responsible official appointed for the purpose by the Darbar concerned.

282. An appeal shall lie in every case to the Head of the Administration, provided that it is presented within the period prescribed for the presentation of appeals made under the Code of Criminal Procedure to a High Court under the Indian Limitation Act, XV of 1877. Provided also that appeals instituted by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department against judgments of acquittal shall be presented within a period of two months from the date on which the judgment appealed against was delivered; but the Head of the Administration *may receive and give effect to such an appeal presented after* the said period of two months has expired if presented within the time prescribed by the said Indian Limitation Act, and if the delay is satisfactorily accounted for.

283 If a conviction has been obtained, the prisoner shall be remanded to jail, there to await the result of appeal, if any appeal be preferred, to the Head of the Administration.

284. In case of acquittal either by the Court of original jurisdiction or by the Head of the Administration the prisoner shall at once be set at liberty.

285. If the sentence is upheld on appeal, or if no appeal be preferred within the period of limitation prescribed by rule 281 action shall forthwith be taken under Chapter XI of this Manual by all officers concerned.

305. Every Motamid shall be invested by the Darbar to which he is subordinate with full powers in connection with the supervision, settlement, and registration of the members of Criminal Tribes in the State, provided that such powers do not interfere with the authority of regularly constituted officials, with whom the Motamid should always act in concert.

306. The Motamid shall have authority to enter into any village and make any enquiries he may consider necessary about the members of Criminal Tribes.

307. All matters of ordinary routine, such as deaths, changes of domicile, new registrations, &c., shall be entered by the Motamid in the diary which will be submitted monthly to the Political Officer in the prescribed form (see rule 314 (A)).

308. All matters of unusual importance, such as crimes, desertions, and cases of insubordination or oppression, besides being entered in the monthly diary, shall be reported at once separately to the head official of the district and to the Political Officer accredited to the State concerned.

309. The Motamid shall be continually on tour, making careful inspections of members of Criminal Tribes in each village and seeing that their roll-calls are regularly taken, that they are cultivating their fields, and that the registers are correctly kept up to date.

310. The Motamid shall be present when the members under surveillance are being provided with agricultural necessaries, and shall see that the land is properly measured and suitable for cultivation, that bullocks are fit for work, and that *patas* are given. He shall also see that advances of seed-grain, &c., are regularly recovered from the person to whom they are granted in accordance with the conditions laid down and accepted by such person for such recovery.

311. The Motamid shall be responsible for the regular submission of Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual Returns to the Political Officer (see Rule 314).

312. The Motamid shall accompany the Political Officer when on tour, and shall meet him whenever and wherever called upon to do so.

313. Though his principal duty will be the settlement and reclamation of Criminal Tribes, the Motamid shall give every assistance to the local authorities and to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the reporting and detection of crime in which members of Criminal Tribes are concerned. If any unjustifiable delay occurs in the disposal of a case against a member of a Criminal Tribe the Motamid shall bring the matter to the notice of higher authority.

314. The following returns in duplicate in prescribed forms shall be submitted regularly by the Motamid to the Darbar and to the Political Officer, and the latter shall, after checking them, forward one copy of each to the General Superintendent :—

A.—*Monthly Returns* to be submitted on the 5th of each month :—

(*a*) A diary showing all deaths, desertions, or fresh registrations, anthropometric measurements, &c., among the members of the Criminal Tribe of the State.

(*b*) A return of crimes committed by members of Criminal Tribes

B.—*Quarterly Return* to be submitted at the end of each quarter —Jail Return.

C.—*Annual Return* to be submitted before the end of January in each year —Complete revised register of all members of Criminal Tribes in the State.

315. Each member of a Criminal Tribe shall be provided with at least 20 bighas of good uncultivated land

316. The land mentioned in the preceding rule shall be given on easy terms. It is difficult to lay down a uniform system for every Native State, but the following rates, which have been sanctioned by the Indore Darbar, will serve as an example —

For the first three years, free of rent, for the next three years half the full rent; and from the seventh year, full rent.

317. It has been generally accepted that for members of Criminal Tribes full rent should be reckoned at 14 annas in the rupee as compared with the rent paid by ordinary cultivators.

318. If members of Criminal Tribes prefer to take land which has been regularly assessed, should any such be available, they may do so, but only on the understanding that under such circumstances, *they shall be treated as ordinary cultivators in respect to rent.*

319. In every case *patas* shall be given to members of Criminal Tribes for the land held by them.

320. When necessary, the Darbar concerned shall advance funds for the purchase of two bullocks for each man, of farm implements, and of the first year's food and seed grain, and for the sinking of wells.

321. The money advanced for bullocks and farm implements shall be recovered gradually during a period of three or four years, and without interest.

322. Advances for food and seed grain shall be recovered from the proceeds of the first year's crop and without interest. When necessary, and in order to prevent a new cultivator from falling irretrievably into debt, assistance similar to that specified in rule 320 may be given to him for each of the first three or four years.

323. Arrangements for giving advances may be made with the local *banias* or *bohras*, who shall, however, be warned that the Darbar will only be responsible for the actual advances made to members of Criminal Tribes settled down, and that the bullocks and farm implements supplied to them are not liable to attachment for debt.

324. In villages in which the ordinary cultivators object to the cattle of members of Criminal Tribes mixing with their own, special arrangements shall be made for setting apart grazing land for the cattle of members of Criminal Tribes

325. Advances to members of Criminal Tribes shall always be made in kind, and they shall never be trusted with cash.

326. Members of Criminal Tribes who, after being suitably provided with every requisite for cultivation, wilfully neglect to cultivate shall be severely punished. Each Native State shall draw up and enforce its own scale of punishments, and it is only necessary here to lay down the principle that the shorter and sharper the punishment, the less excuse will the offending person have for neglecting his fields on the plea that he has been detained in prison, and thus prevented from sowing his seed or gathering in his harvest. In cases where it may be considered advisable to sentence a man to a term of imprisonment instead of, or in addition to, corporal punishment, the sentence shall, if possible, be carried out during the least busy time of the year, and in the meantime the culprit shall be released on security to attend to his work in the fields.

327. In villages under the jurisdiction of *jagirdars*, the latter shall be requested and, if necessary, compelled to make arrangements for the distribution of land in their villages, &c , similar to those in force in *khalsa* villages

328. A member of a Criminal Tribe who has once been registered and settled shall not be moved from one village to another without reference to the local Political Officer, and then only if his removal is considered absolutely necessary in the interests of the man himself and that of the villagers. The headman of the village to which it is proposed to transfer the man shall be required to sign an agreement to the effect that he is willing to take him.

329. Members of Criminal Tribes already settled down shall not be disturbed, and, if cultivating either *khalsa* or *jagir* lands, shalt not be deprived of their holdings.

330 *If it* is satisfactorily proved that any member of a *Criminal* Tribe has resided in a Native State uninterruptedly for six months, either with or without occupation, such State shall be liable for the subsequent and permanent settlement of such person, unless it is *proved, that within the last twelve months he has left a State* where he has dwelt continuously for five years, or in which he has been measured under the anthropometric system, in these cases the latter State shall be considered his State of residence

331 In the absence of *satisfactory proof that a member* of a Criminal Tribe has resided permanently within a State for six months, an endeavour shall be made to ascertain in what State he was born, and, if satisfactory proof of his birth-place is forthcoming, he shall at once be settled down in the State of his birth, which shall be deemed to be his State of residence for the purposes of these rules.

332 In the absence of proof of the facts required to establish the residence of a member of a Criminal Tribe for the purposes of rules 330 and 331, the General Superintendent, after consultation with the Political Officer accredited to the State in which such member was found and after consideration of all the circumstances of the case, shall determine in what State the member in question shall be held to reside If necessary the General Superintendent may require *such person to be settled down in any State in which a large* number of the members of his tribe dwell.

333 When convicted members of Criminal Tribes are admitted into or released from jails, precautions shall be taken to have them measured and brought under the anthropometric system before returning them to the Native State in which they were residing previous to conviction; but if they were originally wanderers, rule 331 shall apply to their cases. No wandering criminal shall be passed on to British territory unless it is proved that his place of residence is in such territory.

334. States are not at liberty to get rid of any members of Criminal Tribes by passing them on to other jurisdictions; and if any member of such a tribe is found without a pass, he shall be arrested, and the *circumstances shall be reported to the Political Officer* concerned in order that it may be ascertained beyond doubt, by reference to registers and by other necessary enquiries, to what State the absconding person belongs (*see* also Central India Agency Circular No. 24, dated 31st January 1890, Appendix F).

335. The number of members of Criminal Tribes to be located in a colony having been settled, a suitable spot shall be chosen where

the land is good and sufficient to allow of each member receiving 20 *bigas* for cultivation and at least two *bigas* for grazing. Good water should be easily procurable both for drinking and, if possible, for irrigation purposes.

336. As it is generally very difficult to persuade members of Criminal Tribes to settle of their own free will in a colony, and, as, if compelled so to settle, they generally take the first opportunity of absconding, it is desirable to select a responsible headman or *Jamadar* of the tribe, and to entrust him with the task of persuading others to settle down under his guidance and security. An agreement should be entered into with the *Jamadar* to the effect that, as soon as he has succeeded in settling a given number of persons in the new village, he will be rewarded by receiving the privileges of a *Patel* or headman of the village, and by permission to cultivate a certain quantity of land free of rent

337. Only such members of Criminal Tribes as have no means of livelihood in their own villages and are a constant source of irritation to peaceful cultivators shall be collected together in a colony. Persons who are already settled down as reformed characters shall not be moved from their villages for the purpose of colonization.

338 Every arrangement for providing each individual with land, bullocks, advances, &c., shall be completed before an attempt is made to settle him down in a colony A careful estimate shall be drawn up of the probable cost of such arrangements and the exact terms for the recovery of advances shall be specified.

339. The Darbar concerned shall also advance any sums necessary for building huts and sinking wells.

340. Adequate arrangements shall be made for the supervision of the Criminal Tribe in a colony. A *thana* shall be located on the spot, and a responsible official shall have his head-quarters there.

341. As soon as the Motamid reports to a Political Officer that a foreign member of a Criminal Tribe has been arrested in any State to which such Political Officer is accredited and sends to him the measurements, descriptive roll, and statement of such member, the State of residence of the wanderer shall be ascertained, and a *chalan* shall be issued to the Motamid, under the orders of the Political Officer, to forward the prisoner *thana* by *thana* to his State of residence. Information shall at the same time be sent by post to the Departmental Agency in the State of the prisoner's residence On the prisoner's arrival, the receiving Motamid will report to the Political Officer what steps it is proposed to take with reference to the prisoner. A subsistence allowance of one anna and six pies a day shall usually be

allowed for the subsistence of the prisoner while in transit, and the amount so expended shall be recovered from the prisoner's State of residence.

342 Whenever the Central Officer of a State, as defined in the Famine Code for Native States, reports that scarcity is imminent, the Political Officer will ask the Darbar to direct *Jagirdars*, *Hakims*, and *Nazims* to enquire into the condition of the members of Criminal Tribes, in such State and to take precautions to prevent their emigration.

343 The Motamid appointed in each State under rule 288 shall be instructed to visit the settlements and villages of all members, of Criminal Tribes in it in order to see that supervision over the members of Criminal Tribes is strictly maintained, and that all attempts to abscond are checked He shall report the steps that are being taken to arrange for advances from the State or from *bohras*.

344. In each *pargana* where members of Criminal Tribes are settled, steps should be taken to concentrate them on one or more relief work or works, so that they may be under the supervision of a special guard In this manner fewer guards will be required.

345. The relief works mentioned in the preceding rule shall be shown annually in the Famine Code programme.

346. With the exception noted in rule 349, no member of a Criminal Tribe shall be allowed to emigrate. Those emigrating without permission shall be treated as absconders.

347. When possible, the reserve forests of the State shall be thrown open for the cattle of members of Criminal Tribes, and especial arrangements shall be made to provide for the maintenance and supervision of the persons in charge of the herds.

348. When scarcity is apprehended in any State containing members of Criminal Tribes, the local Political Officer shall at once take steps to enquire through the Political Officers accredited to adjacent States if those States are in a position to afford assistance for the maintenance of the cattle of members of Criminal Tribes. If the Political Officers consulted report that grazing for cattle is available, they shall be asked to obtain the consent of the respective Darbars to which they are accredited to allow foreign members of Criminal Tribes with their cattle to enter the territories of such States.

349. In the event of pasturage for cattle belonging to members of Criminal Tribes being unprocurable within the limits of their State of residence, the animals shall be sent to grazing grounds in adjacent States which have consented to receive them, until the scarcity is over, and a limited number of selected members of the Criminal Tribes shall be sent with them as herdsmen. These latter shall be given

passes countersigned by the Political Officer accredited to the State from which they have emigrated. Every such pass shall show the names and description of the men covered by it, and the period for which it is granted.

350. All reasonable expenses incurred on behalf of emigrant members of Criminal Tribes shall be defrayed by the State to which such emigrants belong.

351. Until the scarcity is ended, the Motamids of all States to and from which members of Criminal Tribes have been allowed to emigrate shall submit monthly special reports to the Political Officers accredited to their respective States, and shall take precautions to prevent emigrants from leaving the villages in which they have been temporarily settled. The special reports to be furnished by the Motamids shall contain information under the following heads :—

(*a*) Number of members of Criminal Tribes in the State.

(*b*) Number employed on relief works.

(*c*) Number absconded.

(*d*) Number permitted to emigrate, and place of residence.

(*e*) Condition, behaviour, &c., of the emigrants.

CHAPTER XV.

Assistance to British Authorities.

352. The rules for this chapter will be formulated after consultation with local Governments and Administrations.

CHAPTER XVI.

Anthropometry.

353. The rules for this chapter will be framed when the anthropometric system has been introduced into British India, and the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to its introduction into the Native States.

CHAPTER XVII.

Registers.

354. The following books, registers, and lists shall be kept in every Departmental Agency —

1. Inspector's daily diary.
2. Register of cases of dakaiti.—Parts I and II.

$2\frac{A}{B}$. Register of cases of dakaiti and poisoning for plunder.

3. Register of dakaits and poisoners for plunder.
4. Register of settled members of Criminal Tribes.
5. Register of persons denounced by Confessing Prisoners as accomplices, harbourers, or receivers of stolen property.
6. Register of Approvers and Confessing Prisoners.
7. Register of under-trial prisoners.
8. Cash book.
9. Pay list and acquittance roll.
10. Service register.
11. Register of letters received.
12. Register of letters issued.
13. Printed abstract of registers No. 2 and 2-A, from all Departmental Agencies.
14. Alphabetical printed list of all dakaits and poisoners for plunder for all Departmental Agencies.
15. Case books.
16. A list showing stores and dead stock belonging to the Departmental Agency. This list shall be hung up in the office, the date of receipt and cost of each article being noted on it.

1.—Inspector's Daily Diary.

355. This book, which is a *strictly secret and confidential* register, shall be kept by, and in the custody of the Inspector or Deputy Inspector in subordinate charge of the Departmental Agency, who shall submit it daily to the Assistant General Superintendent or the Political Officer if the former is not present at the Agency. The two left-hand columns shall contain respectively the date, and the detailed report of the Inspector or Deputy Inspector in charge, and in the right-hand column shall be entered the remarks of the Assistant General Superintendent, if he is present at the Agency, and the orders

of the Political Officer. A copy of this diary shall, if required, be submitted to the General Superintendent at such intervals, as may be ordered under rule 89.

2 AND 2-$\frac{A}{B}$—REGISTERS OF CASES OF DAKAITI AND POISONING FOR PLUNDER.

356. These registers are two of the most important books of the Departmental Agency. In them shall be recorded in the Inspector's own handwriting every case of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder reported by the Darbar concerned, and every case brought to light by any other means. For the present blank books shall be used, and a certain number of pages shall be set apart for each case, so that a case which is once entered may be added to from time to time as special enquiries regarding it proceed and facts come to light. An Inspector's qualifications for his post will be judged partly by the manner in which these registers are maintained. When the Assistant General Superintendent visits a Departmental Agency, he shall carefully examine these registers, and prepare from them for the General Superintendent a concise narrative (Register 13) of each case, giving, when possible, in the margin the names and residences of the criminals concerned. A note shall also be made of the names of the local witnesses available if a prosecution is instituted against the dakaits concerned.

The narrative thus prepared shall be printed under the direction of the General Superintendent, and a copy shall be supplied to each Departmental Agency, and to all Magistrates of British districts bordering on the Native States concerned, and, if required, to Darbars.

3.—REGISTER OF DAKAITS AND POISONERS FOR PLUNDER.

357. This register shall contain the names of all dakaits and poisoners for plunder connected with or residing in the Native States comprised in the Departmental Agency. The headings of the columns of this register shall be as follows —

(1) Number, (2) Name; Parentage; Caste; Age and when registered; (3) Residence, giving Village, Pargana, District, or State, (4) Descriptive roll, (5) Evidence on which registered, and cases of dakaiti in which concerned, (6) Half-yearly entries showing what has been done towards the arrest of the criminal until there is evidence of his death or capture.

4.—REGISTER OF SETTLED MEMBERS OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

358. This is the bound annual copy of the registers of members of Criminal Tribes under surveillance submitted under rule 314 (C)

by the Motamid of each Native State. It shall be taken on tour with the Political Officer in order that the entries in it may be checked on the spot. Before the diaries and returns received from the Motamid are forwarded to the General Superintendent, the annual register in the office of the Departmental Agency shall be checked and brought up to date from the particulars obtained from these returns, in order to render it possible to exercise a local check when necessary.

The headings of the register shall be :—(1) Serial number; (2) Name and (3) country of origin, (4) Caste and parentage; (5) Tribe, (such as Kherara, Marwara, Malwi, Kala, Godwara); (6) *Got;* Present residence showing (7) Village, (8) *Pargana,* (9) District or State. Former residence showing (10) Village, (11) *Pargana,* (12) District or State, (13) Date of settlement, (14) List of women, giving relationship to head of family in each case and names, if the latter can be ascertained without objection, Boys showing (15) Name, (16) Age, (17) List of girls unmarried, giving relationship to head of family in each case and names if the latter can be ascertained without objection. Quality of land subdivided under the heads—(*a*) (18) Waste, (*b*) (19) *Adam* or *Chahi* (land cultivated by wells) or *Hakat*; (*c*) (20) Land for *chaukidari*, (*d*) (21) Total quantity of land, (22) Rate of rent and total rent to be recovered (if the land is held rent-free an entry to this effect should be made). Number of cattle— (23) bullocks, (24) buffaloes, (25) cows or goats, (26) Number and description of riding animals, if any; Occupation, (27) Conditions on which advances for cultivation have been made, and from what date; (29) Dates and amount of money recovered on advances; (30) Descriptive roll, giving anthropometric bureau number, if any; Dates of— (31) absconding, (32) return, (33) death; (34) (if punished for absconding), Nature of punishment; (35) Remarks.

5.—Register of persons denounced by confessing prisoners as accomplices, harbourers, or receivers of stolen property.

359. Every confession recorded by an officer of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and the statements prepared from it in forms A and B of crimes and accomplices and of harbourers and receivers of stolen property shall be printed and circulated to all Departmental Agencies and Magistrates of British districts bordering on Native States and to Darbars. These printed confessions shall, on receipt at a Departmental Agency, be carefully examined by the Inspector to see what use can be made of them in the Agency. The date of examination and the recommendation made by the Inspector shall be re-

corded in their proper places at the foot of the confession and in the Inspector's daily diary. The names of harbourers and receivers resident in any State within the jurisdiction of the Departmental Agency shall be noted in this register, and a letter shall be sent drawing the attention of the Darbar concerned to the information received regarding such persons. When a sufficient number of confessions have been received, they shall be permanently bound together and kept for reference.

The columns of the Register shall be (1) Serial Number, (2) Name, (3) Parentage, (4) Caste, (5) Occupation. Residence showing (6) Village, (7) *Pargana*, (8) District or State, (9) Names of Confessing Prisoners by whom denounced, (10) whether denounced as accomplice, harbourer, or receiver Disposal (11) Of stolen property found with receiver and description of property, (12) Of accomplice, harbourer, or receiver, (13) Remarks showing the steps taken from time to time and any reference addressed to the Darbar or other authority concerned.

6.—REGISTER OF APPROVERS AND CONFESSING PRISONERS.

360. This register, which shall be maintained at every Departmental Agency, shall contain the following columns —(1) Serial number and date of arrival at Agency; (2) Number in printed list, anthropometric bureau number, and date of measurement, (3) Name, (4) Parentage; (5) Caste, (6) Age. Residence showing (7) Village, (8) *Pargana*, (9) District or State, (10) Date of sentence and style of Court by which sentenced, (11) Date of entertainment in the Department, (12) Record of good service, with dates, (13) Record of offences and punishment, with dates. Security showing (14) Date of tender of security, (15) Amount of security (16) Names and addresses of sureties. Disposal and Date showing whether (17) Released, (18) Settled under Security and surveillance, or (19) Died, (20) Remarks.

7.—REGISTER OF UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

361. In this register shall be entered the name of every accused person arrested by or for the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. It shall contain the following columns.—(1) Serial number, (2) General number, if any; (3) Date of measurement and anthropometric number; (4) Name, (5) Parentage; (6) Caste, (7) Age, Residence—(8) Village; (9) *Pargana*, (10) District or State, (11) List of property brought with prisoner; (12) Date and place of arrest, (13) Date of arrival at the Agency; (14) Date of committal or order of release by Assistant General Superintendent or Political Agent, (15) Period under enquiry, and cause of delay, if any, (16) Result of trial by the Court of Original Jurisdiction; (17) Result of appeal to the Court of the Head of

the Administration; (18) Date of despatch to British jail; (19) Receipt for property made over to prisoner if released, or to escort if transferred; (20) Remarks.

8.—CASH BOOK.

362. This important book shall be kept by the Inspector himself, who shall be responsible to the Political Officer for its correctness and for the safe keeping of the funds shown to be in his possession. It shall contain under each day's heading a statement of all the transactions involving the receipt or disbursement of cash—*i.e.*, on the receipt side, sums received to make up the Permanent Advance and sums received from the Treasury on bills for special purposes, &c., &c.; and on the disbursement side, all payments from these or any other funds.

363 A daily balance shall be struck, corresponding with the actual amount of cash in hand.

If the balance contains any other items in addition to the balance of the permanent advance, a foot-note shall be added once a week giving details of the balance, *e g.*.—

	Rs.	A.	P
Permanent advance	25	0	0
Prisoner's cash	10	8	0
Najib Abdulla's pay for January .	8	0	0
TOTAL BALANCE	43	8	0

364 No officer of a Departmental Agency is permitted to make any advances from his own pocket. Petty sums shall be paid by the Inspector from the Permanent Advance, and larger sums shall be drawn on an abstract bill signed by the Political Officer in charge of the Agency Thus there will never be a balance against the Departmental Agency.

365. The permanent advance for each Departmental Agency shall be Rs. 50. It may be renewed as often as necessary during the month by simply presenting an abstract bill in detail for the amounts paid out of it up to date.

366 On the 1st April of each year, the Comptroller of India Treasuries shall be furnished with a statement of the entire account of the permanent advance in the hands of the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency, who shall be personally responsible for such advance

367. The items of cash received from Government on bills need not be entered in detail on the receipt side. The bill shall be quoted by its serial number, and its general character may be stated as bill for salary, contingencies, &c.; but full details of all payments shall be given on the expenditure side.

368. Cash belonging to any Prisoner which is taken over by the Inspector shall be entered in the cash book on the receipt side, and again on the disbursement side when it is made over to the prisoner or to the officer commanding the escort which takes the prisoner to a British jail after sentence.

369. No expenditure shall be met from money received from the sale of Government property. Such money shall be paid into the Treasury intact. Fines inflicted on officials drawing their salaries from Government shall be deducted from the salary bill for the month next ensuing. Such fines are on no account to be kept in a separate fine fund.

370. A receipt shall be taken from the vendor for every disbursement of Rs. 10 and upwards and, as far as possible, for all disbursements between Re. 1 and Rs. 10. Receipts for all cash payments exceeding Rs. 10 shall be sent as vouchers to the office of the General Superintendent with the monthly detailed bill for audit.

371. All receipts shall be shown in the cash-book once a week to the Political Officer in charge of the Department Agency, and each receipt shall be countersigned by him after he has satisfied himself that it is genuine.

9.—PAY LIST AND ACQUITTANCE ROLL.

372. In this register shall be entered the salary drawn by every officer and subordinate of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, whether such salary is drawn separately or not.

373. Every officer receiving more than Rs 20 per mensem who does not draw his pay on a separate pay bill shall affix a receipt stamp to this form, and shall deface such stamp with his signature.

374. The headings of the columns of this register shall be as follows:—(1) Name of Section and of Incumbent; (2) Name of Post; (3) Pay and Acting allowance claimed (separately), Rs., A., P.; (4) Pay, Acting and leave allowance held over for future payment, Rs., A., P.; (5) Fines; (6) Net charge for each section, Rs., A, P.; (7) Income tax; (8) Date of payment; (9) Signature in acknowledgment of receipt of salary.

10.—SERVICE REGISTER.

375. This register, which shall contain the name of the Inspector and every subordinate employed at the Departmental Agency, shall have the following headings —(1) Date of first appointment to Government service, (2) Name, father's name, and caste; (3) Appointments held before joining the Department; (4) Date of birth; (5) Height; Residence—(6) Village, (7) *Pargana*, (8) District or State;

(9) Date of appointment or transfer to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department; (10) Present rank and pay; (11) Date and place of transfer; (12) Leave granted and date; (13) Opinion of the General Superintendent, (*a*) Approbation, (*b*) Censure.

376. A copy of this register relating to all officials on duty in the Departmental Agency on the 31st December of each year shall be sent for record to the office of the General Superintendent, who shall issue a printed yearly list showing the position of each Officer and subordinate in the Department.

377. An extract from this register shall also be sent by post to the Assistant General Superintendent concerned when a subordinate is transferred from one administration to another.

11.—Register of Letters Received.

378. All letters received on all subjects shall be entered in a single consecutive series in this register which shall begin and end with the calendar year The following shall be the headings of the columns of the register —(1) Register number; (2) Date of receipt; (3) Number and date of letter; (4) From whom; (5) Subject; (6) Recorded —(*a*) Record number, (*b*) file number, (*c*) year; (7) How disposed of.

12.—Register of Letters Issued.

379 All letters issued on all subjects shall be entered in a single consecutive series in this register, which shall begin and end with the calendar year. The following shall be the headings of the columns of the register —(1) Number and date of letter; (2) To whom; (3) Subject; (4) Recorded—(*a*) record number, (*b*) file number, (*c*) year; (5) How despatched and name of person taking letter to post or for delivery; (6) Postage.

13.—Printed Abstract of Register No. 2 from all Departmental Agencies.

380. As laid down in rule 356, these abstracts shall be prepared by Assistant General Superintendents. If the records of crime in the different Departmental Agencies are in any degree perfect, this register will be available to test the confessions made by prisoners, and will save the needless trouble and delay which now occurs in verifying cases. It will also help in finding local witnesses to prove the case and corroborate the confessions of Approvers. An attempt will be made to get abstracts of all cases occurring in the adjacent British districts, &c., so as to make this register as complete as possible. These abstracts shall be bound into convenient volumes. This Register shall have the following columns:—(1) Number; (2) Agency;

(3) District or State. Amount of property—(4) Plundered; (5) Recovered. Number of persons—(6) Killed; (7) Wounded. Disposal of dakaits—(8) Concerned; (9) Arrested; (10) Discharged; (11) Committed for trial; (12) Convicted; (13) Acquitted; (14) Escaped; (15) At large; (16) Remarks showing caste of dakaits, how armed, whether mounted or on foot.

14.—Alphabetical Printed Lists of all Dakaits and Poisoners for Plunder for all Agencies.

381. This register shall be a printed copy of Register No. 3 for all Agencies issued by the General Superintendent. These lists shall be bound in proper volumes for reference. This register shall have the following columns:—(1) Number; (2) Name; (3) Parentage; (4) Caste, (5) Age when registered. Residence—(6) Village, (7) *Pargana*, (8) District or State, (9) Descriptive Roll; (10) Evidence on which registered, with names of dakaits or poisoners concerned; (11) Names and addresses of suspicious relatives for whom security should be taken; (12) Half-yearly report of enquiries regarding subsequent particulars of the criminal (to be continued until there is evidence to show that the Criminal is dead or captured).

15.—Case Books.

382. A separate case book shall be opened for each case investigated by an Inspector or Deputy Inspector deputed to make an enquiry. In it shall be recorded all the information gleaned during the enquiry. The provisions of sections 161 and 172 and 512 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be borne in mind in making an investigation, and all evidence that is available shall be recorded against the accused, even though he is not present.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Returns.

383. The returns and bills required to be submitted and the dates on which they shall be despatched to the office of the General Superintendent and that of the Assistant General Superintendent are given below. Any delay in the despatch of the returns and bills after the dates specified shall be noticed at the annual inspections of Departmental Agencies .—

RETURNS FROM THE DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY OFFICE.

1. Monthly return of dakaitis and cases of poisoning for plunder—7th of the month succeeding that to which the return relates
2. Monthly return of prisoners arrested or received by transfer, disposed or undisposed of—7th of the month succeeding that to which the return relates.
3. Quarterly return of establishment and Approvers and Confessing Prisoners—5th of the month succeeding that to which the return relates.
4. Quarterly statistics of anthropometric measurements—15th April, 15th July, 15th October, and 15th January.
5. Detailed bill of establishment—5th of the month succeeding that to which the bill relates
6. Detailed bill of contingent charges—5th of the month succeeding that to which the bill relates.
7. Detailed bill of travelling allowance—5th of the month succeeding that to which the bill relates.
8. Annual returns—25th January.

RETURNS FROM THE DARBAR MOTAMID.

1. Monthly diary—5th of each month.
2. Monthly returns of crimes—5th of each month.
3. Quarterly jail return—end of each quarter.
4. Annual register—31st January of each year.

384. *Return No. 1.*—The monthly return of dakaitis and cases of poisoning for plunder shall contain the following columns:—

(1) Number; (2) By whom reported, and date of report; (3) District or State, with village and *pargana*; (4) Date and hour of occurrence; (5) Brief particulars of occurrence, showing upon whom and how the crime was committed and the nature of the property plundered; Value of property—(6)

plundered, (7) recovered; Number of persons—(8) Killed; (9) Wounded; Disposal of dakaits or poisoners—(10) Concerned; (11) Arrested, (12) Convicted; (13) Released; (14) Escaped; (15) Remarks, cases not reported by Darbars, but otherwise brought to notice and verified by the Department; (16) References.

385. In columns 6 and 7 shall be entered only the value of the property stolen or recovered. It should be remembered that when this particular information is not given, the totals of the columns are affected. When the value of the property stolen or recovered is not known, these columns shall be left blank, the nature of the property stolen, if known, shall be shown in column 5.

386. A duplicate copy of this return shall be sent to the Assistant General Superintendent concerned.

387. *Return No. 2.*—Monthly return of prisoners arrested, received by transfer, disposed of, or undisposed of. This return shall mention every prisoner actually at the Departmental Agency, and shall also contain the names of all prisoners previously returned, whose cases are undisposed or have been disposed of during the month. It shall contain the following columns.—(1) Number of last and present month; (2) Name of prisoner; (3) Parentage; (4) Caste; (5) Age; Residence—(6) Village, (7) *Pargana*, (8) District or State; (9) Where arrested and in what case, (10) Property received; (11) Date of arrest and by whom, (12) If received by transfer, date and place whence received. (13) Date of committal to Court of Original Jurisdiction; (14) Date and manner of disposal if not committed to Court of Original Jurisdiction; (15) Period under investigation at the Departmental Agency; (16) Date and nature of sentence or release in Court of Original Jurisdiction; (17) Remarks showing cause of delay in the disposal of prisoner's case at the Departmental Agency, &c.

388. A duplicate copy of Return No. 2 shall be forwarded to the Assistant General Superintendent concerned.

389. To enable the Head Office to compile a figured statement similar to the old return No. 4, it is necessary that in recording the serial number in column 1, the old serial number of previous cases shall always be entered first, and then a new serial number beginning with the first new case for the month for which the return is submitted.

390. *Return No. 3.*—The quarterly return of establishment and of Approvers and Confessing Prisoners shall contain columns with the following headings:—(1) Number; (2) Name; Rank; and Caste; (3) Date of arrival at the Departmental Agency; (4) Present salary; (5)

Leave granted, if any, including casual leave; (6) Number of days absent from head-quarters on duty. For Approvers and Confessing Prisoners—(7) Sentence and date; (8) Date of entertainment in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department; (9) Remarks.

391. A substitute shall be shown in red ink, without a separate number, immediately below the man for whom he may be acting.

392. Should a man be under suspension or arrest, his name shall appear as usual until orders are issued in his case.

393. In the case of an Approver or Confessing Prisoner transferred temporarily for the purpose of giving evidence or for any other cause, his name shall continue to be shown in the returns of the Departmental Agency to which he belongs permanently, and in those of the Departmental Agency to which he is temporarily attached, a note of the circumstances being made in red ink in the column of remarks of both the returns.

394. *Return No. 4.*—Quarterly statistics of anthropometric measurements.

NOTE.—The form for this return will be devised when the system has been introduced.

395 *Returns Nos. 5, 6, and 7*—Detailed bill of establishment, Detailed bill of contingent charges, and Detailed bill of travelling allowance. The forms used for these bills shall be those laid down by the Accounts Department. In these detailed bills the expenditure of all money drawn from the Treasury shall be accounted for. No money drawn during any one month is to be included in the bill for any other month. The numbers and dates of payment of the abstract bills, the amounts of which are accounted for in each bill, shall be noted at the top of the bill.

APPENDIX A.

FORM FOR RECORDING CONFESSION.—(LIST OF DAKAITIS.)

(An Appendix to the confession itself)

Number of Dakaiti in confession.	District or State—with village and *pargana*	Date of Dakaiti.	Particulars of Occurrence, showing upon whom and how the *Dakaiti* was committed and nature of property stolen.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Strength of gang.	Authenticated or unauthenticated.	Remarks.
				Stolen.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.			

APPENDIX B.

FORM FOR RECORDING CONFESSION.—(LIST OF ACCOMPLICES.)

(An Appendix to the confession itself.)

[*Note*—For each Dakaiti, the name of every accomplice should for easier reference be shown.]

Number of Dakaiti in confession.	Name.	Parentage.	Caste.	Age.	Residence—			Descriptive roll.	Whether at large; Approver or Confessing Prisoner; dead, &c., or any other information giving a clue to the person	Remarks.
					Village.	*Pargana*	District.			

APPENDIX C.

Terms of conditional pardon offered to intending approvers.

1. That you, son of , caste , resident of the village of , *taluk* or *pargana* , in the district or State of , make a full and true confession of all the cases of crime in which you have been engaged.

That you mention truly the names of all your associates in crime, and assist to the utmost of your power in their arrest and conviction.

2. That you conform, without demur, to all the rules and regulations for the time being in force in the Department for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti with reference to Approvers.

3. That you furnish security to the amount of Rs. either in cash or by one or more trustworthy sureties.

accordingly hereby, under section 401, paragraph 1, of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. XI of 1882), remits the unexpired portion of the sentence of passed by the Court of the at on the 189 upon you.

3. Remember that any wilful breach of the conditional pardon granted to you will render you liable to the forfeiture of the same and remand to jail to undergo the unexpired portion of your original sentence; the question whether the period between the dates of your transfer from the jail to and remand from the Department shall be deducted or not towards the so-called unexpired portion of your original sentence, being settled according to the gravity of the offence on which the withdrawal of the conditional pardon is based.

The above has been read over / explained to me, and I declare the same as binding upon me, and I attach my signature thereto.

Dated

Place

Signature of the intending Approver.

Certified that the above conditions have been clearly read over / explained by me to prisoner , son of , named in the above.

Dated

The 189 .

Attesting Officer.

Appendix D.

Penalty Bond of Official Subordinates.

I
residing at , in *pargana*
, in the district of ,
in consideration of my appointment to the office of
, do hereby covenant for myself, my heirs, executors, and assigns with the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns that I will obediently, faithfully, and diligently, and to the best of my ability, fulfil all the duties of the said office: that I will adhere strictly to such rules as may from time to time be enjoined for my guidance by due authority, or by the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency in which I am employed or other person duly authorized that I will hold myself bound to produce at all times, on the requisition of the superior officer of the Agency in which I am for the time employed, all monies, property, stores, and the like that may be placed or may come into my hands, or into the hands of any agent of mine, by or on behalf of Government, and also all accounts, books, papers, and the like connected with the disposition of any monies, property, stores, and the like belonging to Government. that if I fail to produce any of the monies, property, stores, and the like, or any of the accounts, books, papers, and the like, that I am bound as above to produce, or if I falsify or make away with any of the above accounts, books, papers, and the like or if I embezzle, steal, or misappropriate any of the above monies, property, stores, and the like; or if, through any carelessness or negligence of mine, or otherwise, such monies, property, stores, and the like, or accounts, books, papers, and the like, are embezzled, stolen, misappropriated, or otherwise made away with out of my custody and charge; or if through any neglect of my duties the Government is subjected to any loss in any way, or injury is caused to any person or persons for which the Government is held liable for damages or compensation, or the like, or if from my office of
I derive, or endeavour to derive any advantage other than the pay or other allowances authorized by Government to me, then if it shall appear to the said Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns that I have been guilty of a breach of any

one or more of the above conditions, I further covenant that as a penalty for such breach or breaches the whole of my security deposited in the Government Savings Bank at or Government Promissory Notes with the Comptroller-General shall be forfeited; and that not only to the extent of the damage done and the loss sustained, but absolutely, and so as to be at the entire disposal of the Government on simple declaration of forfeiture made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns I further covenant that if I leave or resign my appointment of in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department without giving two clear months' notice, the whole of the said security deposit shall be forfeited And I hereby further covenant that in case the said security deposit shall be found insufficient to cover any loss or damage or the like incurred by Government through me, in contravention of this Bond, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns for the time being to attach and appropriate by sale or otherwise any pay monies, or other property of any kind of which I may be possessed, or to which I am, or may be, or may become at any time and in any way entitled, in further satisfaction of such loss, damage, and the like. And I further covenant that this Bond shall commence to have effect from the date on which it is signed by me, and shall continue in force until I have received a formal discharge of all liabilities under the signature of the said Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns, and have also received back this Bond duly cancelled under the signature of the said Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns. As witness my hand this day of

189 .

Signed by the said
at in the presence
of

1st Witness.

2nd Witness.

Appendix E.

Leave Ticket.

Name and parentage.	Descriptive Roll.	Name, parentage, &c., of those persons with whom the person to whom the ticket is granted wants to live.	Column for the use of officials of *places* passed through.						Remarks.
			Place.	Date of departure.	Initial.	Place.	Date of arrival	Initial.	
Name— *Alias*— Father's name—	Age— *Got*— Height— Bodily marks—	Name— Father's name— Occupation—							

I do hereby certify that , son of

, of

whose Descriptive Roll is given on reverse, has been granted days' leave, commencing from to , to proceed to .

He is accompanied by persons, boys, girls, whose age is not more than 14 years.

Signature of Officer. Dated

Certificate signed by the Grantee.

I am well aware of the conditions on which the leave has been granted to me.

Signature of Moghia.

APPENDIX F. (MANUAL).

Circular No. 24 of 1890.

FROM

A. MARTINDALE, Esq., C.S.,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India,

TO

THE RESIDENT AT GWALIOR,
" POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAL.
" " " " WESTERN MALWA.

Indore Residency, the 31st January 1890.

SIR,

With reference to this Office Circular No. [illegible] dated 22nd July [illegible] Moghias [illegible] I intimate to all Chiefs concerned within the limits of your Agency that States are not at liberty to get rid of Moghias and Bagris by passing them into other jurisdictions. If the men are registered, they should be settled down locally, and, if not registered, they should be dealt with according to the sanctioned rules and the advice of the Superintendent.

I have, &c.,

A. MARTINDALE,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

G. C. Press, Simla—No. 144 S. T. & D.—13-2-90.—180.

APPENDIX C.

Terms of conditional pardon offered to intending approvers.

1. That you, son of , caste , resident of the village of , *taluk* or *pargana* , in the district or State of , make a full and true confession of all the cases of crime in which you have been engaged.

That you mention truly the names of all your associates in crime, and assist to the utmost of your power in their arrest and conviction.

2. That you conform, without demur, to all the rules and regulations for the time being in force in the Department for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti with reference to Approvers.

3. That you furnish security to the amount of Rs. either in cash or by one or more trustworthy sureties.

accordingly hereby, under section 401, paragraph 1, of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. XI of 1882), remits the unexpired portion of the sentence of passed by the Court of the at on the 189 upon you

3. Remember that any wilful breach of the conditional pardon granted to you will render you liable to the forfeiture of the same and remand to jail to undergo the unexpired portion of your original sentence; the question whether the period between the dates of your transfer from the jail to and remand from the Department shall be deducted or not towards the so-called unexpired portion of your original sentence, being settled according to the gravity of the offence on which the withdrawal of the conditional pardon is based.

The above has been read over / explained to me, and I declare the same as binding upon me, and I attach my signature thereto.

Dated

Place

Signature of the intending Approver.

Certified that the above conditions have been clearly read over / explained by me to prisoner , son of , named in the above.

Dated

The *189* .

Attesting Off.

Appendix D.

Penalty Bond of Official Subordinates.

I
residing at , in *pargana* , in the district of , in consideration of my appointment to the office of , do hereby covenant for myself, my heirs, executors, and assigns with the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns that I will obediently, faithfully, and diligently, and to the best of my ability, fulfil all the duties of the said office: that I will adhere strictly to such rules as may from time to time be enjoined for my guidance by due authority, or by the Political Officer in charge of the Departmental Agency in which I am employed or other person duly authorized. that I will hold myself bound to produce at all times, on the requisition of the superior officer of the Agency in which I am for the time employed, all monies, property, stores, and the like that may be placed or may come into my hands, or into the hands of any agent of mine, by or on behalf of Government, and also all accounts, books, papers, and the like connected with the disposition of any monies, property, stores, and the like belonging to Government. that if I fail to produce any of the monies, property, stores, and the like, or any of the accounts, books, papers, and the like, that I am bound as above to produce; or if I falsify or make away with any of the above accounts, books, papers, and the like or if I embezzle, steal, or misappropriate any of the above monies, property, stores, and the like, or if, through any carelessness or negligence of mine, or otherwise, such monies, property, stores, and the like, or accounts, books, papers, and the like, are embezzled, stolen, misappropriated, or otherwise made away with out of my custody and charge; or if through any neglect of my duties the Government is subjected to any loss in any way, or injury is caused to any person or persons for which the Government is held liable for damages or compensation, or the like, or if from my office of

I derive, or endeavour to derive any advantage other than the pay or other allowances authorized by Government to me, then if it shall appear to the said Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns that I have been guilty of a breach of any

one or more of the above conditions, I further covenant that as a penalty for such breach or breaches the whole of my security deposited in the Government Savings Bank at or Government Promissory Notes with the Comptroller-General shall be forfeited; and that not only to the extent of the damage done and the loss sustained, but absolutely, and so as to be at the entire disposal of the Government on simple declaration of forfeiture made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns I further covenant that if I leave or resign my appointment of in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department without giving two clear months' notice, the whole of the said security deposit shall be forfeited. And I hereby further covenant that in case the said security deposit shall be found insufficient to cover any loss or damage or the like incurred by Government through me, in contravention of this Bond, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns for the time being to attach and appropriate by sale or otherwise any pay monies, or other property of any kind of which I may be possessed, or to which I am, or may be, or may become at any time and in any way entitled, in further satisfaction of such loss, damage, and the like. And I further covenant that this Bond shall commence to have effect from the date on which it is signed by me, and shall continue in force until I have received a formal discharge of all liabilities under the signature of the said Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns, and have also received back this Bond duly cancelled under the signature of the said Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns. As witness my hand this day of
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Signed by the said
at in the presence
of

1st Witness.

2nd Witness.

Appendix E.

Leave Ticket.

Name and parentage.	Descriptive Roll.	Name, parentage, &c., of those persons with whom the person to whom the ticket is granted wants to live.	Column for the use of officials of places passed through.						Remarks.
			Place.	Date of departure.	Initial.	Place	Date of arrival	Initial.	
	Age— *Got*— Height— Bodily marks—								

x

I do hereby certify that , son of

, of

whose Descriptive Roll is given on reverse, has been granted days' leave, commencing from , to , to proceed to .

He is accompanied by persons, boys, girls, whose age is not more than 14 years.

Signature of Officer. Dated

Certificate signed by the Grantee.

I am well aware of the conditions on which the leave has been granted to me.

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Circular No. 24 of 1890.

FROM

A. MARTINDALE, Esq., C.S.,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India,

TO

THE RESIDENT AT GWALIOR.

" POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAL.

" " " " WESTERN MALWA.

Indore Residency, the 31st January 1890.

SIR,

WITH reference to this Office Circular No. 107, dated 22nd July 1889, regarding operations for the control and settlement of Moghias and Criminal Tribes, I am directed to request that you will intimate to all Chiefs concerned within the limits of your Agency that States are not at liberty to get rid of Moghias and Bagris by passing them into other jurisdictions. If the men are registered, they should be settled down locally, and, if not registered, they should be dealt with according to the sanctioned rules and the advice of the Superintendent.

I have, &c.,

A. MARTINDALE,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

G. C. Press, Simla—No. 144 S. T. & D.—13 ... —...